

Genus	Vol. 11 (2): 147-195	Wrocław, 30 VI 2000
-------	----------------------	---------------------

Notes on the genus *Stilpnaspis* WEISE, with a description of *Pseudostilpnaspis*, new genus and eleven new species of the tribe *Imatidiini*
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: cassidoid Hispinae)

LECH BOROWIEC

Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland,
e-mail: cassidae@biol.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT. The genus *Stilpnaspis* WEISE, 1905 is redefined. *Rhodimatidium* ASLAM, 1965 is synonymized with *Stilpnaspis* WEISE, 1905. A new genus *Pseudostilpnaspis* is proposed for *Stilpnaspis columbica* WEISE, 1910, and two new species: *P. costaricana* (Costa Rica) and *P. muzoensis* (Colombia, Panama). Another ten new species of the tribe *Imatidiini* are described: *Calliaspis surinamensis* (Surinam), *Demotispa brunneofasciata* (Peru), *Spaethaspis peruviana* (Peru), *Stilpnaspis bicolorata* (Peru), *S. filicornis* (Ecuador), *S. impunctata* (Costa Rica), *S. monteverdensis* (Costa Rica), *S. panamensis* (Panama), and *Stilpnaspis tambitoensis* (Colombia). *Stilpnaspis marginata* Weise and *Pseudostilpnaspis columbica* WEISE are redescribed. Catalogue of all species of the tribe *Imatidiini* is also given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new taxa, new synonymy, catalogue, New World, *Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Hispinae-Cassidinae, Imatidiini*.

WEISE (1905) proposed a new genus *Stilpnaspis* in the tribe *Imatidiini* for a single species *S. marginata* WEISE, 1905. In 1910 he described another species in the genus - *S. columbica*. ASLAM (1965) proposed a new genus *Rhodimatidium* for *Imatidium coccinatum* BOHEMAN, 1862 and seven other species previously placed in the genus *Imatidium* F. I have examined types of both species described by Weise and types or specimens of several species of *Rhodimatidium* and, in my opinion, *R. coccinatum* – type species of the genus *Rhodimatidium* – is congeneric with *S. marginata*, type species of the genus *Stilpnaspis*. Thus, *Rhodimatidium* is a junior synonym of *Stilpnaspis*. On the other hand, *Stilpnaspis columbica* is

not congeneric with *S. marginata*. I have proposed a new genus *Pseudostilpnaspis* for *S. columbica*, with another two new species included in the genus. In the material studied recently I found also several new species of *Imatidiini*. Their descriptions and redescriptions of *S. marginata* and *P. columbica* are given below. Because generic membership of many species of the tribe *Imatidiini* has changed within the last 50 years a full catalogue of the tribe is given. According to MONROS and VIANA (1947) and BOROWIEC (1995) the tribe *Imatidiini* is artificial and should be connected with a hispine tribe *Cephaloleini* but traditionally species of the *Imatidium* generic group were described within the subfamily *Cassidinae*. Because the phylogenetic relationships between “*Imatidiini*”, “*Cephaloleini*” and other primitive tribes of hispine and cassidine beetles are unclear, in this paper the tribe *Imatidiini* is treated in its traditional sense as a group of cassidine beetles.

Genus: *Stilpnaspis* WEISE, 1905

Stilpnaspis WEISE, 1905: 298 (type species: *Stilpnaspis marginata* WEISE, 1905, by monotypy).
Rhodimatidium ASLAM, 1965: 690 (type species: *Himatidium coccinatum* Boheman, 1862, by original designation), **new synonymy**.

Body oval to broadly oval. Pronotum semicircular in outline, widest slightly before base, moderately narrower than base of elytra, sides of pronotum broadly explanate, several times wider than antennal segments. Explanate margin of elytra broad, in the widest part distinctly wider than two marginal intervals together. Interantennal space broad, flat, broader than the first antennal segment. Antennae slim, filiform, first segment usually elongate, longer than wide, third segment longer than the second. Two basal segments sparsely pubescent and glabrous, and 9 distal segments densely pubescent and dull. WEISE (1905) characterized the genus *Stilpnaspis* by its elongated mouth parts, but the character in the holotype of *S. marginata* results probably from preserving a fresh specimen in alcohol. Other specimens of all species have mouth parts typical for the tribe *Imatidiini*, with no prolonged labrum.

Stilpnaspis marginata WEISE, 1905

DIAGNOSIS

It belongs to the group of species with depressed elytra. The group comprises also *S. rubricata* (GUÉRIN), *S. miniacea* (SP.), *S. fulva* (BOH.), *S. fuscocincta* (SP.) and *S. filicornis* n. sp. *S. rubricata* and *S. filicornis* differs distinctly in stouter body (length/width ratio below 1.31, in *S. marginata* 1.38). *S. miniacea* differs in black antennal segments 2-20 (yellow in *S. marginata*), impressed rows of elytral

punctures (not impressed in *S. marginata*) and in intervals on slope slightly convex (completely flat in *S. marginata*). *S. fulva* and *S. fuscocincta* differ in partly brown or black antennae (uniformly yellow in *S. marginata*) and elytra marked with brown (blood red or yellow-red in *S. marginata*).

REDESCRIPTION

Length: 5.1 mm, width: 3.7 mm, length of pronotum: 1.1 mm, width of pronotum: 2.6 mm, length/width ratio: 1.38. Body oval (fig. 7).

Head yellow. Pronotal disc, elytral disc except apex, and inner part of explanate margin of elytra deep red. Explanate margin of pronotum, external part of explanate margin of elytra whole antennae and legs yellow, ventrites red.

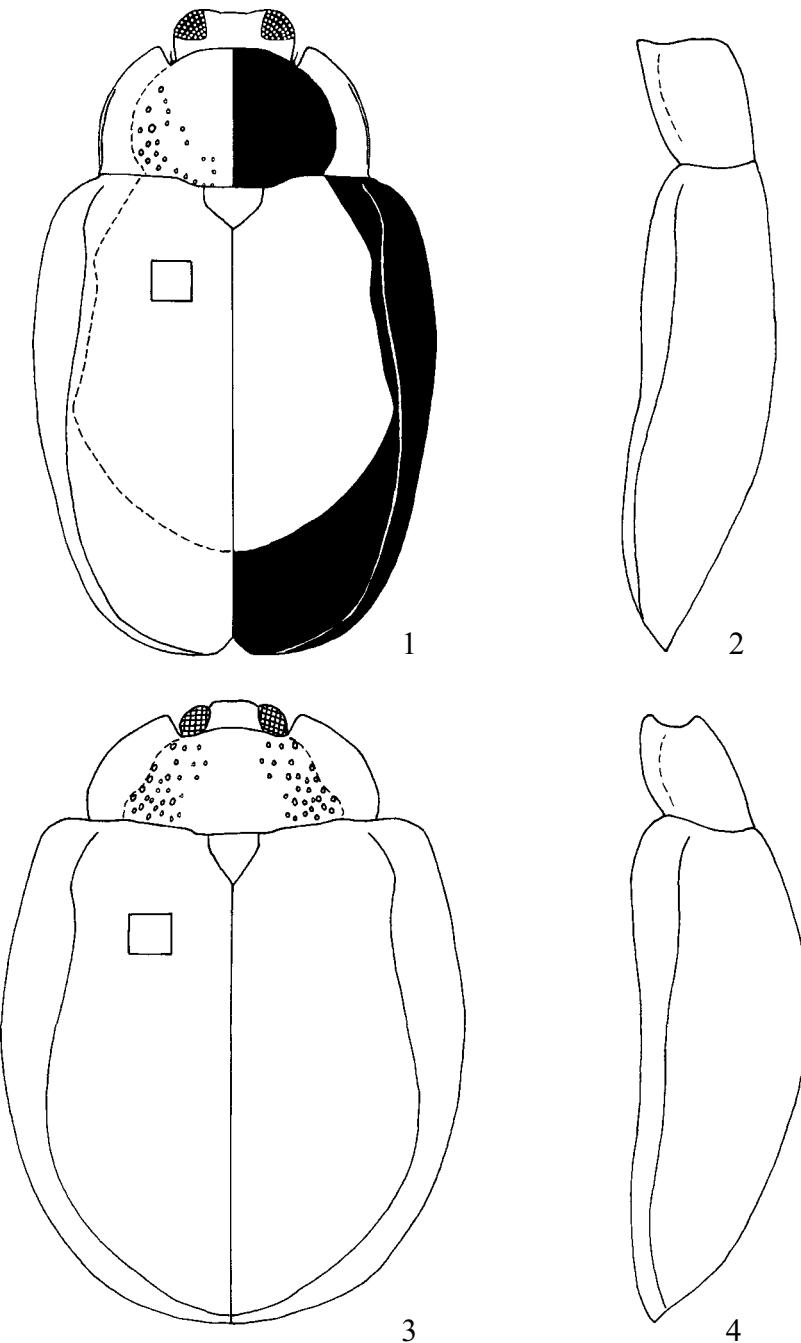
Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum 2.36 times wider than long, sides regularly rounded. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and sparse puncturation, few punctures reaching inner margin of explanate margin of pronotum. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin very broad, mostly impunctate.

Scutellum large, subpentagonal. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of each elytra rounded. Disc depressed (fig. 8), posthumeral impressions very shallow. Punctuation of disc arranged in not impressed regular rows, punctures fine, on slope distinctly finer than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows mostly shorter than puncture diameter (fig. 16). Punctures in marginal row coarser than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, three to five times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, its widest part as wide as four marginal intervals together, in apical part only slightly narrower than at half length of elytra, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface with few longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment longer than wide, third segment distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:142:178:128:107:100:100:93:86:72:170 (fig. 30). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "Songo, Bolivia" "Type" "ex coll. J. WEISE" "*Stilpnaspis marginata*" (preserved at the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany).



1-2. *Stilpnaspis bicolorata*; 3-4. *S. filicornis*: 1, 3 - body from above, 2, 3 - pronotum and elytra lateral

Stilpnaspis bicolorata* n. sp.*ETYMOLOGY**

Named after its bicolours elytra.

DIAGNOSIS

S. bicolorata n. sp., *S. tricolor* (Sp.), and *S. tambitoensis* n. sp. are the only species with distinctly bicolour elytra. *S. tricolor* differs in stouter, almost circular body (elongate-oval in *S. bicolorata*), yellow basal seven antennal segments (brown to black in *S. bicolorata*), and in yellow apex of elytral disc and apical parts of explanate margin (dark brown to black in *S. bicolorata*). *S. tambitoensis* differs in almost circular body, uniformly yellow antennae (mostly brown to black in *S. bicolorata*), and yellow apex of elytral disc and apical parts of explanate margin (dark brown to black in *S. bicolorata*).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 3.5-4.2 mm, width: 2.3-2.8 mm, length of pronotum: 0.9-1.0 mm, width of pronotum: 1.6-2.0 mm, length/width ratio: 1.46-1.61. Beside *S. scarlatina* (Sp.) it is the smallest species of the genus *Stilpnaspis*. Body elongate-oval (fig. 1).

Head black. Disc of pronotum dark brown to black, explanate margin yellowish-brown. Scutellum yellowish-brown. Elytral disc mostly yellowish-brown, humeri, sides, and slope dark brown to black, explanate margin dark brown to black. Ventrates and legs yellow. Antennae brown to black, sometimes last segment yellowish with more or less infuscate base.

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum 1.8-2.0 times wider than long, sides in basal 1/3 almost parallel or only slightly converging posterad, in anterior 2/3 length rounded. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and sparse puncturation. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, impunctate.

Scutellum large, pentagonal. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra elongate-oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of each elytron rounded, last abdominal tergite slightly exposed. Disc depressed (fig. 2), posthumeral impressions hardly marked. Puncturation of disc arranged in regular rows, punctures moderately coarse, on slope slightly smaller than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows from slightly shorter to slightly longer than puncture diameter (fig. 13). Punctures in marginal row as coarse as in submarginal one. Intervals flat, three to five times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin narrow, at widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface with distinct longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment very short, almost globular, the shortest within the genus. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:140:210:150:160:150:140:130:130:140:300 (fig. 27). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "PERU, Loreto, Iquitos, Barillal, 10.II.1984" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland); 6 paratypes: "MT. Alegre, Rio Pachitea, O Peru, G. TESSMANN" (preserved at the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany and at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Stilpnaspis filicornis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its very slim antennae.

DIAGNOSIS

It belongs to the group of species with depressed elytra. The group comprises also *S. rubricata* (GUÉRIN), *S. miniacea* (SP.), *S. fulva* (BOH.), *S. fuscocincta* (SP.) and *S. marginata* WEISE. *S. rubricata* and *S. filicornis* are the only species of the group with very stout body (length/width ratio below 1.31, in relatives above 1.35). *S. rubricata* is stouter, with body almost circular (length/width ratio c. 1.22, in *S. filicornis* 1.30), differs also in brown to black antennal segments 5-9 (yellow in *S. filicornis*), and in not impressed elytral rows and flat intervals on slope (impressed rows and convex intervals on slope in *S. filicornis*). *S. miniacea* like *S. filicornis* has impressed rows and convex intervals on slope but differs in slimmer body (length/width ratio above 1.35) and black antennal segments 2-9 (yellow in *S. filicornis*).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 5.6 mm, width: 4.3 mm, length of pronotum: 1.2 mm, width of pronotum: 2.9 mm, length/width ratio: 1.30. Body short-oval (fig. 3).

Pronotal disc, elytral disc and ventrites red. Head, explanate margin of pronotum and elytra, and legs yellow. Antennal segments 1-9 yellow (other segments broken in holotype).

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum very broad, 2.42 times wider than long, sides strongly rounded, in basal part distinctly converging posterad. Anterior

margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and quite dense puncturation. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin very broad, impunctate.

Scutellum large, subpentagonal. Base of elytra wider than base of pronotum, elytra short-oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of each elytron rounded. Disc depressed (fig. 4), posthumeral impressions hardly marked. Punctuation of disc arranged in distinctly impressed regular rows, punctures fine but distinctly coarser than in related species, on slope as coarse as on top of disc. Distance between punctures in rows distinctly shorter than puncture diameter, punctures almost touching each other (fig. 14). Punctures in marginal row as coarse as in submarginal one. Intervals three to five times wider than rows, on slope slightly convex. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, at widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, in apical part distinctly narrower than at half length of elytra, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface impressed with few indistinct longitudinal grooves. Antennae slim, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment elongate, as long as second, third segment distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:100:130:75:80:75:70:75:75 (fig. 28, two last segments broken in the holotype). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "ECUADOR, Santa Inez" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Stilpnaspis impunctata n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

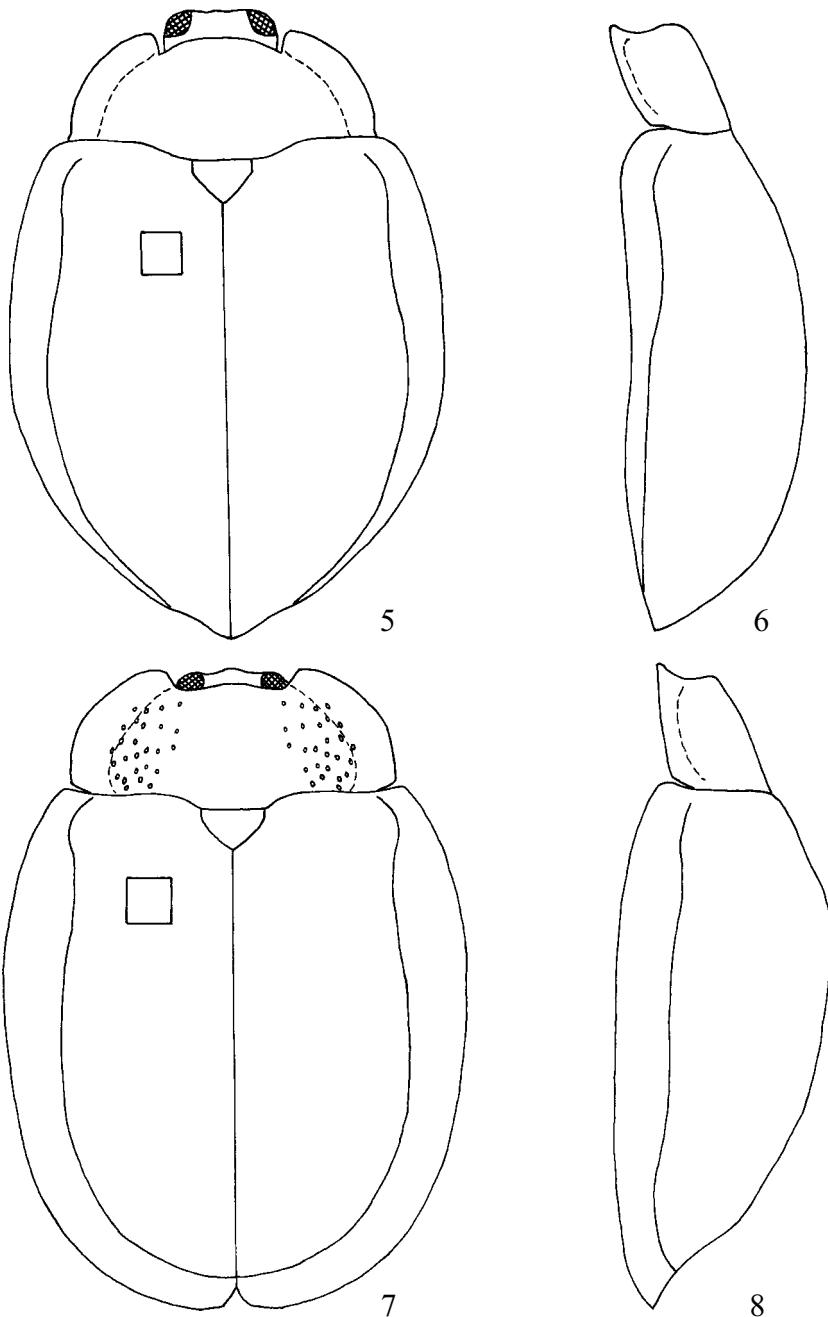
Named after its impunctate sides of pronotal disc.

DIAGNOSIS

Body shape places it close to *S. rubiginosa* (Sp.), *S. panamensis* n. sp. and *S. monteverdensis* n. sp. but *S. impunctata* distinctly differs from its relatives in completely impunctate sides of pronotum. *S. monteverdensis* differs also in distinctly wider apical part of explanate margin of elytra.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.3 mm, width: 3.1 mm, length of pronotum: 0.9 mm, width of pronotum: 2.1 mm, length/width ratio: 1.39. Body oval (fig. 5).



5-6. *Stilpnaspis impunctata*; 7-8. *S. marginata*: 5, 7 - body from above, 6, 8 - pronotum and elytra

Body, including ventrites and legs yellow, pronotal and elytral discs darker, argillaceous-yellow. Antennal segments 1-7 yellow, segments 8-10 black, segment 11 in basal half black, apical half yellow.

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum 2.33 times wider than long, sides regularly rounded, in basal part not converging posterad. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides without puncturation. Surface smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, impunctate.

Scutellum large, pentagonal. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle, distinctly converging posterad, apex slightly acuminate. Disc slightly convex, but less so than in *S. rubiginosa* and its relatives (fig. 6), posthumeral impressions very shallow. Punctuation of disc arranged in not impressed regular rows, punctures fine, on slope distinctly finer than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows mostly as long as or slightly longer than puncture diameter. Punctures in marginal row coarser than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, three to five times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin moderately broad, at widest part as wide as two marginal intervals together, strongly narrowed posterad, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface impressed with few longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment longer than wide, third segment slightly shorter than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:138:118:100:88:94:88:88:88:90:162 (fig. 29). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "COSTA RICA, Monteverde Res., 16.VIII.1986" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Stilpnaspis monteverdensis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Monteverde Prov. in Costa Rica.

DIAGNOSIS

It belongs to the group of species with stout, convex elytral disc. Body shape places it close to *S. rubiginosa* (Boh.), *S. impunctata* n. sp. and *S. panamensis* n. sp. *S. rubiginosa* is smaller, with body length below 4.0 mm (4.1-4.5 mm in

S. monteverdensis), deep red coloured (yellow to yellowish-red in *S. monteverdensis*), and with distinctly finer elytral puncturation. *S. impunctata* differs in impunctate sides of pronotal disc (punctate in *S. monteverdensis*). *S. panamensis* is the most similar but differs in sides of pronotum in basal part only slightly converging posterad (distinctly converging posterad in *S. monte-verdensis*), narrower apex of explanate margin of elytra, and slightly coarser puncturation of pronotal disc. *S. scarlatina* is also similar but differs in smaller size (length below 3.7 mm), less rounded pronotal size (figs 9, 62) and slightly acuminate apex of elytra (fig. 9).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.1-4.5 mm, width: 3.2-3.4 mm, length of pronotum: 1.1-1.2 mm, width of pronotum: 2.3-2.4 mm, length/width ratio: 1.35-1.40. Body oval (fig. 11).

Head yellow. Pronotal disc argillaceous, elytral disc and inner part of explanate margin of elytra argillaceous- red. Explanate margin of pronotum yellow, external part of explanate margin of elytra argillaceous, legs and ventrites yellow. Antennae with basal six segments yellow, segment 7 infuscate, segments 8-11 black, except yellowish apex of last segment.

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum 2.20-2.39 times wider than long, sides irregularly rounded, in basal part sides distinctly converging posterad. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of the emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and sparse puncturation, few punctures reaching inner margin of explanate margin of pronotum. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, mostly impunctate.

Scutellum large, subpentagonal. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of elytra rounded. Disc slightly convex (fig. 12), but less convex than in related *S. rubiginosa*, posthumeral impressions very shallow. Punctuation of disc arranged in not impressed regular rows, punctures fine but slightly coarser than in the preceding species, on slope distinctly finer than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows mostly longer than puncture diameter. Punctures in marginal row coarser than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, three to five times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, at widest part as wide as two to three marginal intervals together, in apical part twice to thrice narrower than at half length of elytra, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface with few longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment distinctly longer than wide, third segment longer than second. Length ratio of

antennal segments: 100:110:130:80:70:70:80:75:70:75:110 (fig. 32). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "COSTA RICA: Puntarenas Monteverde, 1783 m, 22 May 1989, J. ASHE, R. BROOKS, R. LESCHEN" "Snow Entomol. Mus. Costa Rica Exp., #384" "Rhodimatidium sp., Det. E.G. RILEY '92" (preserved at the Snow Entomological Museum, Lawrence, USA); paratype: "COSTA RICA: Puntarenas Monteverde, Cerro Amigo, 8 May 1989, 1740-1760 m, J. ASHE, R. LESCHEN, R. BROOKS, #065, ex: beating" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Stilpnaspis panamensis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Panama.

DIAGNOSIS

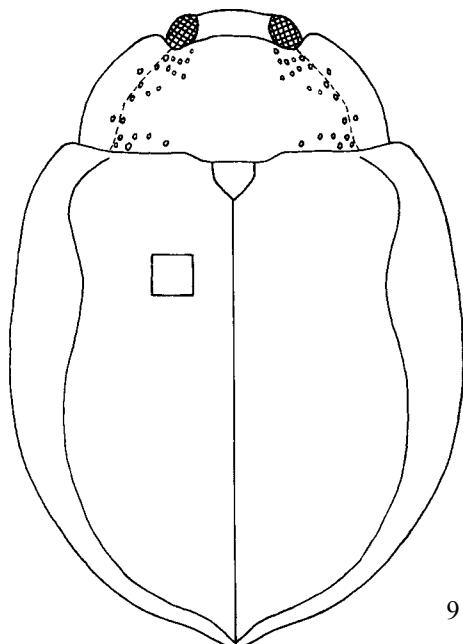
It belongs to the group of species with stout, convex elytral disc. Body shape places it close to *S. rubiginosa* (BOH.), *S. impunctata* n. sp. and *S. monteverdensis* n. sp. *S. rubiginosa* is smaller, with body length below 4.0 mm (4.5-4.7 mm in *S. panamensis*), deep red coloured (yellow to yellowish-red in *S. panamensis*), and with distinctly finer elytral puncturation. *S. impunctata* differs in impunctate sides of pronotal disc (punctate in *S. panamensis*). *S. monteverdensis* is the most similar but differs in sides of pronotum in basal part distinctly converging posterad (only slightly converging posterad in *S. panamensis*), broader apex of explanate margin of elytra, and slightly finer puncturation of pronotal disc. *S. scarlatina* is also similar but differs in smaller size (length below 3.7 mm), less rounded pronotal sides and slightly acuminate apex of elytra.

DESCRIPTION

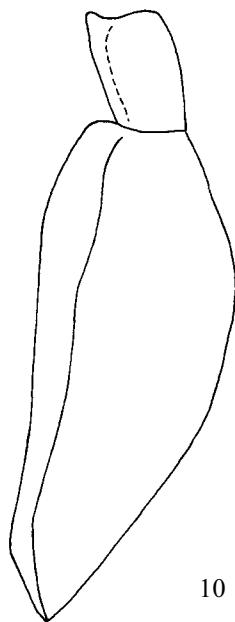
Length: 4.5-4.6 mm, width: 3.2-3.4 mm, length of pronotum: 1.1-1.2 mm, width of pronotum: 2.3-2.4 mm, length/width ratio: 1.35-1.40. Body oval (fig. 42).

Head yellow. Pronotal disc argillaceous-red, elytral disc and inner part of explanate margin of elytra red (in not fully sclerotized specimens yellowish-red). Explanate margin of pronotum yellow, external part of explanate margin of elytra argillaceous, legs and ventrites yellow. Antennae with six basal segments yellow, segments 7-10 black, segment 11 yellow with infuscate base.

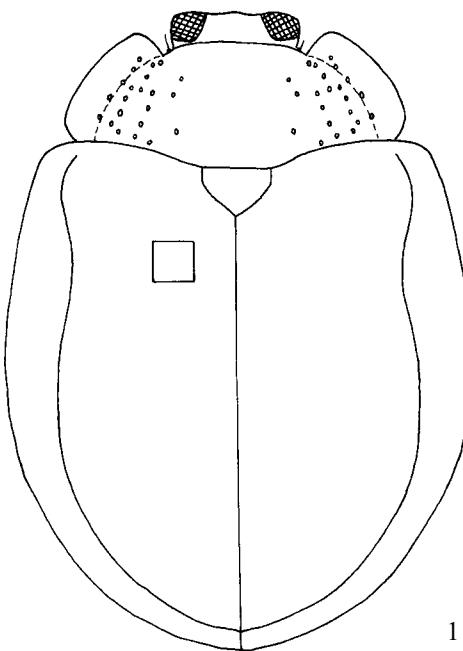
Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum 2.00-2.09 times wider than long, distinctly longer than in the preceding species, sides more or less regularly rounded, in basal part sides not or slightly converging posterad. Anterior margin deeply



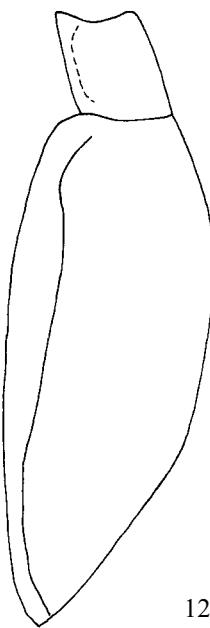
9



10



11

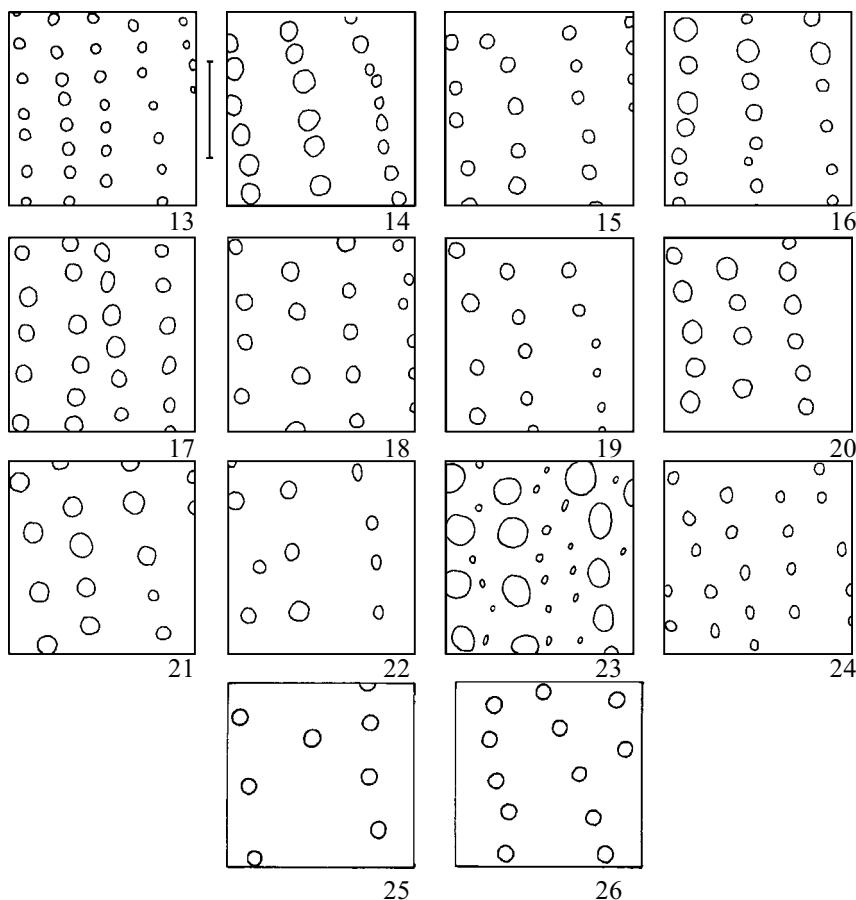


12

9-10. *Stilpnaspis scarlatina*; 11-12. *S. monteverdensis*: 9, 11 - body from above, 10, 12 - pronotum and

emarginate, anterior margin of the emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and sparse puncturation, few punctures reaching inner margin of explanate margin of pronotum, some punctures extending to borders of praescutellar lobe. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, mostly impunctate.

Scutellum large, subpentagonal. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of elytra rounded. Disc slightly convex (fig. 43), but less convex than in related



13-26. Elytral puncturation: 13 - *Stilpnaspis bicolorata*, 14 - *S. filicornis*, 15 - *S. impunctata*, 16 - *S. marginata*, 17 - *S. scarlatina*, 18 - *S. monteverdensis*, 19 - *S. panamensis*, 20 - *Pseudostilpnaspis columbica*, 21 - *P. costaricana*, 22 - *P. muzoensis*, 23 - *Spaethaspis peruviana*, 24 - *Demitispis brunneofasciata*, 25 - *Calliaspis surinamensis*, 26 - *Stilpnaspis tambitoensis* (scale - 0.5 mm)

S. rubiginosa, posthumeral impressions very shallow. Puncturation of disc arranged in not impressed regular rows, punctures fine, slightly finer than in the preceding species, on slope distinctly finer than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows mostly longer than puncture diameter (fig. 19). Punctures in marginal row coarser than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, three to five times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, at widest part as wide as two to three marginal intervals together, in apical part distinctly narrower than at half length of elytra, much narrower than in the preceding species, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface with few longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment longer than wide, third segment distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:112:131:106:94:94:94:88:88:90:150 (fig. 33). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "PANAMA: Panama Prov., Cerro Campana, May 11-15 1980, E.G. RILEY & D. LE DOUX" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland); paratype: "PANAMA, Barro Colorado Island, 27-31.VII.1987, Windowpans, forest, H. Wolda Gpo I.A." (preserved at the Biological Resources Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada).

Stilpnaspis tambitoensis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its locus typicus, Tambito Reserve in Colombia.

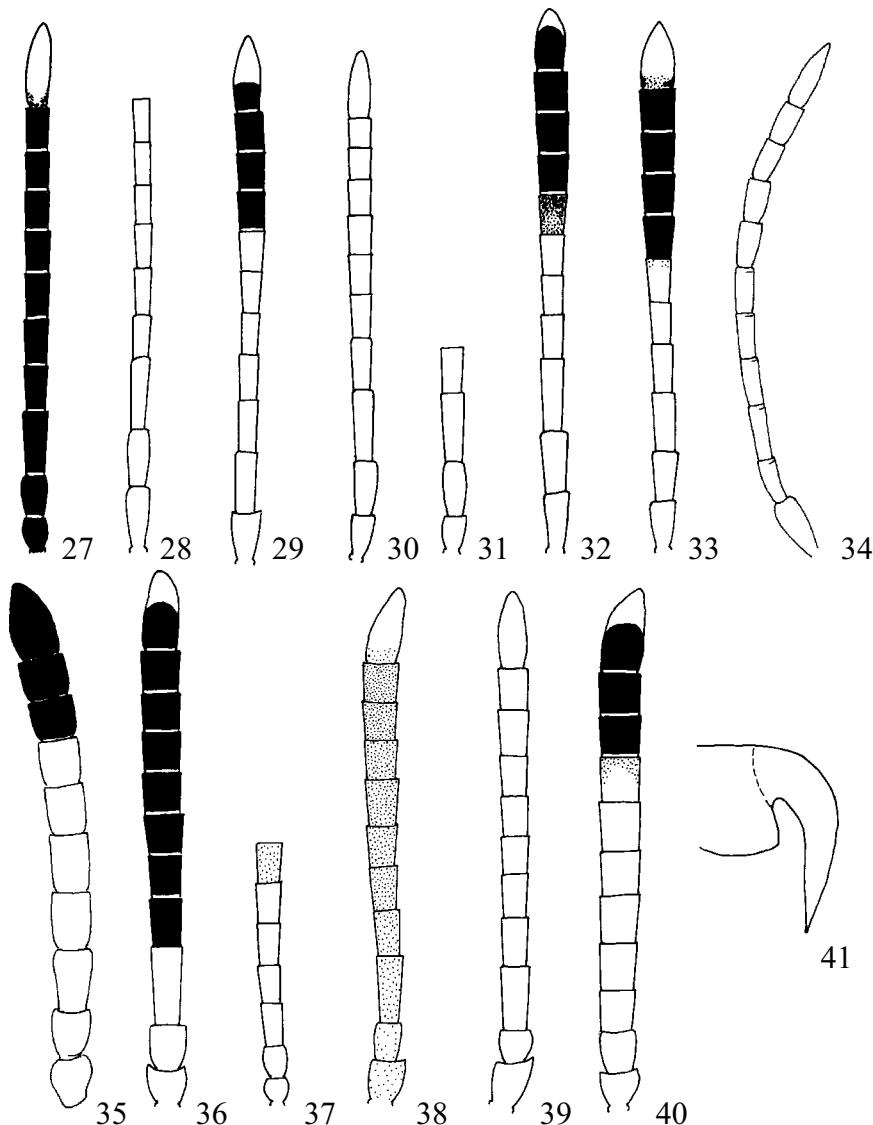
DIAGNOSIS

S. tambitoensis n. sp., *S. bicolorata* n. sp., and *S. tricolor* (Sp.) are the only species with distinctly bicolour elytra. *S. bicolorata* differs in slimmer, elongate-oval body (almost circular in *S. tambitoensis*), brown to black basal ten antennal segments (uniformly yellow in *S. bicolorata*), and in yellowish-brown top of elytral disc (black in *S. tambitoensis*), and brown to black explanate margin (with yellow apical part in *S. tambitoensis*). *S. tricolor* differs in black apical three antennal segments (uniformly yellow antennae in *S. tambitoensis*), and red top of elytral disc (black in *S. bicolorata*). *S. tambitoensis* is the only species with black top of elytral disc and partly black thoracic sterna.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.0 mm, width: 3.0 mm, length of pronotum: 0.9 mm, width of pronotum: 2.2 mm, length/width ratio: 1.33. Body short-oval (fig. 44).

Head dark brown. Pronotal disc, elytral disc except apex, and anterior half of explanate margin of elytra black. Explanate margin of pronotum, apex of elytral disc and apical half of explanate margin of elytra yellow. Extreme margin of



27-40. Antenna: 27 - *Stilpnaspis bicolorata*, 28 - *S. filicornis*, 29 - *S. impunctata*, 30 - *S. marginata*, 31 - *S. scarlatina*, 32 - *S. monteverdensis*, 33 - *S. panamensis*, 34 - *S. tambitoensis*, 35 - *Calliaspis surinamensis*, 36 - *Pseudostilpnaspis columbica*, 37 - *P. costaricana*, 38 - *P. muzoensis*, 39 - *Spaethaspis peruviana*, 40 - *Demitispas brunneofasciata*; 41. *Spaethaspis peruviana*, tarsal claw

explanate margin of elytra also in anterior part yellowish. Antennae and legs yellow. Thoracic sterna mostly brown to black, abdomen yellow.

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with broad interocular plate. Vertex convex, impunctate. Pronotum very broad, 2.44 times wider than long, sides strongly, regularly rounded, in basal part slightly converging posterad. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with distinct setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with row of fine punctures, and each side of pronotal base with row of several punctures. Surface of disc smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin moderately broad, impunctate.

Scutellum large, subtriangular. Base of elytra not wider than base of pronotum, elytra short-oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin of elytra rounded. Disc depressed (fig. 45), posthumeral impressions very shallow. Punctuation of disc arranged in not impressed regular rows, punctures fine, on slope hardly marked. Distance between punctures in rows mostly longer than puncture diameter (fig. 26). Punctures in marginal row coarser than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, four to six times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin broad, at widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, in apical part only twice to thrice narrower than at half length of elytra, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

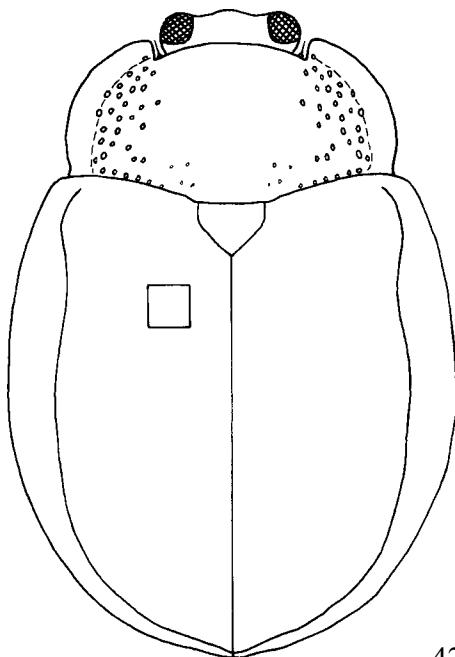
Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin almost straight, surface with few longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. First segment elongate, third segment slightly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:70:80:70:65:60:60:55:55:60:100 (fig. 34). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

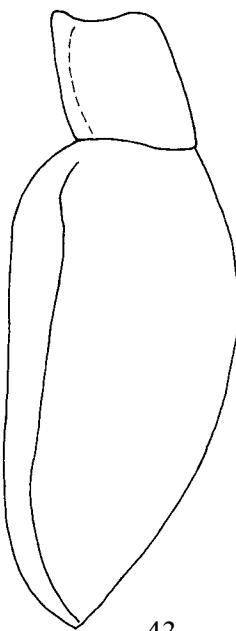
Holotype: "COLOMBIA, distr. Cauca, Nat. Res. Tambito near El Tambo, 3-14.02.1997, leg. P. WĘGRZYNOWICZ" (preserved at the Natural History Museum, Bogota, Colombia).

Genus: *Pseudostilpnaspis* n. gen.

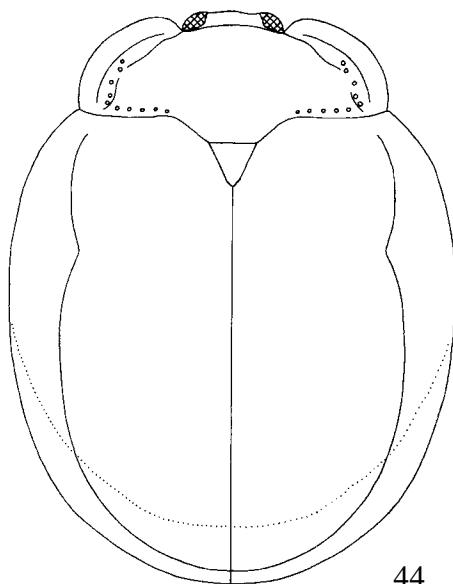
Body elongate, almost parallel-sided or slightly narrowed posterad. Pronotum widest at base, slightly narrower than base of elytra, sides in basal third almost parallel or slightly converging anterad. Explanate sides of pronotum very narrow, not wider than width of antennal segments. Explanate margin of elytra narrow, in the widest part not wider than two marginal intervals together. Interantennal space narrow, not wider than first antennal segment but flat or only slightly convex, not carinate. Antennae slim, but stouter than in members of the genus *Stilpnaspis*, basal two segments very short, almost globular, third segment distinctly longer than the second. Two basal segments sparsely pubescent and glabrous, and 9 distal segments densely pubescent and dull.



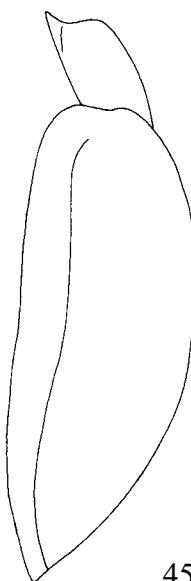
42



43



44



45

42-43. *Stilpnaspis panamensis*; 44-45. *S. tambitoensis*: 42, 44 - body from above, 43, 45 - pronotum and elytra lateral

Type species: *Stilpnaspis columbica* WEISE, 1910. Gender: feminine.

REMARKS

The genus *Pseudostilpnaspis* is similar to *Stilpnaspis*, *Demotispa* (= *Pseudimatidium*) and *Parimatidium*. *Demotispa* differs distinctly in carinate interantennal space, *Parimatidium* differs in broader pronotum with more strongly converging sides, wider interantennal space and especially in serrate posterior part of elytral margin. *Stilpnaspis* is at first glance the most similar but differs in distinctly wider interantennal space, broader body with strongly explanate margin of pronotum and elytra, and usually long first antennal segment, not globular.

Pseudostilpnaspis columbica (Weise, 1910) n. comb.

DIAGNOSIS

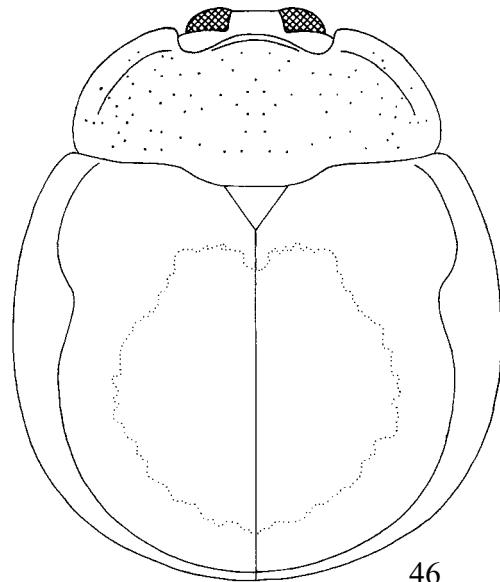
Compared to both its congeners *P. columbica* is the stoutest species with the widest explanate margin of elytra. Pronotal sides in *P. columbica* are almost parallel in basal 1/3, while in *P. costaricana* n. sp. and *P. muzoensis* they are converging from base to anterior corners. In *P. columbica* only three basal antennal segments are yellow-red, remainder black (except yellow apex of last segment), in *P. costaricana* six basal segments are yellow-red, while in *P. muzoensis* antennae are gradually infuscate from segment 3 to 9. Puncturation of pronotum in *P. columbica* is coarser than in both its relatives and distributed also in praescutellar part of pronotal disc, while in *P. costaricana* and *P. muzoensis* punctures group on sides of disc.

REDESCRIPTION

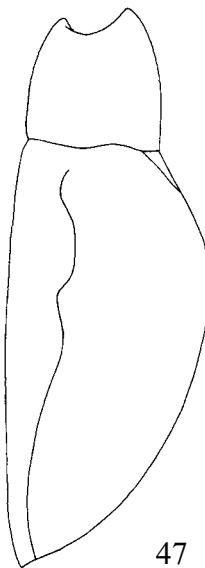
Length: 4.4 mm, width: 3.05 mm, length of pronotum: 1.0 mm, width of pronotum: 2.0 mm, length/width ratio: 1.44. Body oval, with maximum width in the middle, sides slightly rounded (fig. 48).

Head, pronotum and elytra red, explanate margins slightly paler, yellowish-red. Ventrites and legs yellowish-red. Three basal antennal segments yellowish-red, remainder black except reddish apex of last segment.

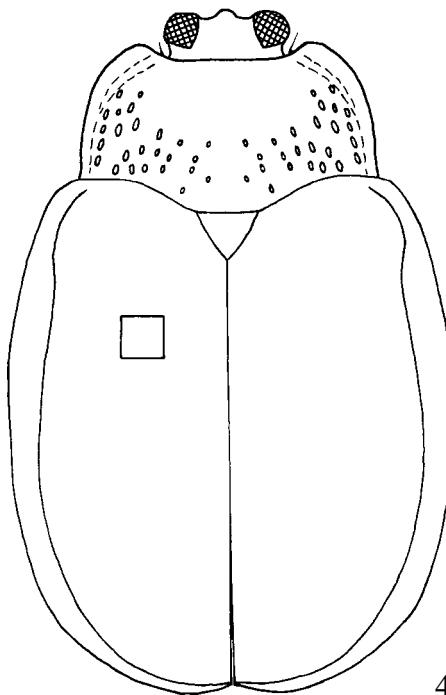
Frons narrow, slightly narrower than width of second antennal segment, forms an obtuse elevation. Vertex convex, with surface microreticulate, slightly dull, with very fine and sparse puncturation. Pronotum c. twice wider than long, almost rectangular, with maximum width at base, sides in basal half almost parallel, then regularly converging anterad, anterior corners obtuse. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, on sides with small tubercle and long seta. Disc of pronotum depressed, glabrous, on sides and basal half with coarse but sparse puncturation, distance between punctures distinctly longer than puncture diameter. Punctures deeply impressed and area close to posterior corners of disc appears slightly irregular. Explanate margin very narrow, impunctate.



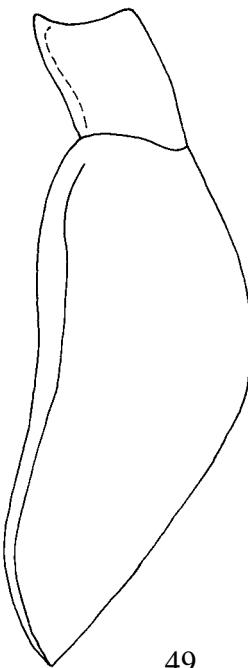
46



47



48



49

46-47. *Calliaspis surinamensis*; 48-49. *Pseudostilpnaspis columbica*: 46, 48 - body from above, 47, 49 - pronotum and elytra lateral

Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle. Disc regularly convex (fig. 49), with shallow posthumeral impressions. Puncturation of disc arranged in regular rows, fine, on sides slightly coarser, distance between punctures c. as long as puncture diameter (fig. 20). Scutellar row with 7 punctures. Intervals flat, in sutural half of disc three to four times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin narrow, at widest part as wide as two marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin truncate, in the middle with shallow impression. Fused two basal abdominal sterna as long as three apical segments together. Apex of last segment deeply emarginate.

Antennae stout, telescoped, first segment very short, shorter than second, third segment distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:130:230:140:125:116:120:116:120:125:231 (fig. 36). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "Columb., Vitacobge, FASSL." "I.08, Vitacoberge, 2500 m" "Type" "ex coll. J. WEISE" "Stilpnaspis columbica m." (preserved at the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany).

Pseudostilpnaspis costaricana n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Costa Rica.

DIAGNOSIS

P. costaricana distinctly differs from both its congeners in yellow-red six basal antennal segments (in *P. columbica* only three basal segments are yellow-red, in *P. muzoensis* antennae are gradually infuscate from segment 3 to 10). *P. columbica* differs also in stouter body and coarsely punctate pronotal disc. *P. muzoensis* differs in pronotal sides more distinctly converging anterad and elytra more converging posterad.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.4 mm, width: 2.7 mm, length of pronotum: 1.0 mm, width of pronotum: 2.1 mm, length/width ratio: 1.63. Body elongate-oval, with maximum width in the middle, sides almost parallel (fig. 50).

Head, pronotum and explanate margin of elytra yellowish, disc of elytra slightly darker, yellowish-red. Ventrites and legs yellowish. Six basal antennal segments yellowish-red, segment 7 infuscate (remaining segments broken in the only known specimen).

Frons narrow, slightly wider than width of second antennal segment, forms an obtuse elevation. Vertex convex, with surface microreticulate, slightly dull, with extremely fine and sparse puncturation. Pronotum c. twice wider than long, trapezial, with maximum width at base, sides converging anterad, anterior corners angulate. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, on sides with small tubercle and long seta. Disc of pronotum depressed, glabrous, on sides with several coarse punctures, distance between punctures much longer than puncture diameter. Punctures not as deeply impressed as in the preceding species, and area close to posterior corners of disc does not appear irregular. Explanate margin very narrow, impunctate.

Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum, elytra elongate-oval with maximum width in the middle. Disc slightly depressed (fig. 51), with shallow posthumeral impressions. Punctuation of disc arranged in regular rows, fine, on sides slightly coarser, distance between punctures c. as long as puncture diameter (fig. 21). Scutellar row with 8-9 punctures. Intervals flat, in sutural half of disc three to four times wider than rows, on two to three times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin very narrow, at widest part slightly narrower than two marginal intervals together, in apical part linear, its surface impunctate, glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin truncate, in the middle with shallow impression. Fused two basal abdominal sterna as long as three apical segments together. Apex of last segment feebly emarginate.

Antennae stout, telescoped, first segment very short, shorter than second, third segment only distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:115:180:170:180:175:170 (fig. 37, antennae broken from eighth segment). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "COSTA RICA, La Sulza de Turrialba, 07.1993" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

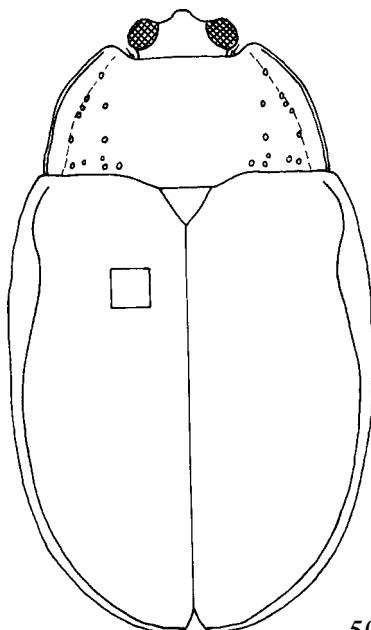
Pseudostilpnaspis muzoensis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

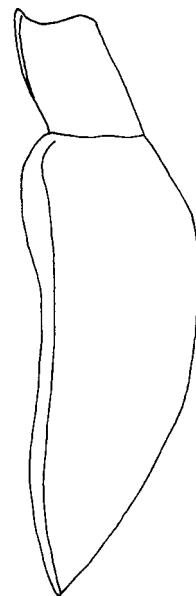
Named after its locus typicus, Muzo in Colombia.

DIAGNOSIS

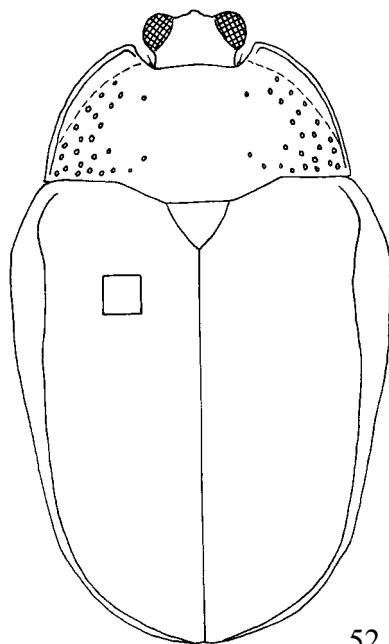
P. muzoensis is the slimmest species of the genus with elytral sides the most distinctly converging posterad. Pronotal sides are the most distinctly rounded, and explanate margin of elytra in apical part the narrowest. Punctuation of pronotum is slightly coarser and more dense than in *P. costaricana* but finer than in *P. columbica*. The last species differs also in antennal segments 4-10 deep black, while in *P. muzoensis* they are infuscate but never deep black.



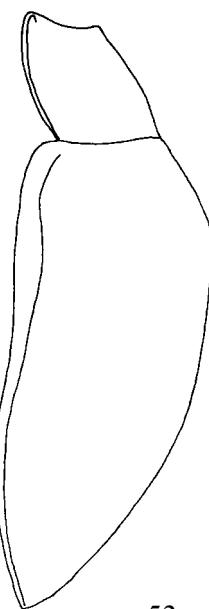
50



51



52



53

50-51. *Pseudostilpnaspis costaricana*; 52-53. *P. muzoensis*: 50, 52 - body from above, 51, 53 - pronotum and elytra lateral

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.9-5.3 mm, width: 3.2-3.6 mm, length of pronotum: 1.2-1.4 mm, width of pronotum: 2.5-2.8 mm, length/width ratio: 1.50-1.53. Body elongate-oval, with maximum width slightly behind base, distinctly converging posterad (fig. 52).

Head and pronotum yellow, elytra yellowish-red to pale red, explanate margin slightly paler. Ventrates and legs yellow to yellowish-red. Antennal segment 1, 2 and 11 yellow, segments 3-10 gradually infuscate (in not fully sclerotized specimens also segments 3 and 4 yellow), sometimes also basal half of last segment infuscate.

Frons narrow, as wide as second antennal segment, forms an obtuse elevation. Vertex convex, with surface micropunctate, slightly dull, impunctate. Pronotum slightly wider than in both the preceding species, trapezoidal, with maximum width at base, sides regularly converging anterad, anterior corners angulate. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, on sides with small tubercle and long seta. Disc of pronotum depressed, glabrous, on sides with several coarse punctures, distance between punctures much wider than puncture diameter. Punctures not as deeply impressed as in *P. columbica*, and area close to posterior corners of disc does not appear irregular. In specimens from Panama punctures are very shallow, hardly visible, but these specimens are probably not fully sclerotized. Explanate margin very narrow, impunctate.

Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra not wider than base of pronotum, elytra elongate-oval with maximum width in the middle. Disc slightly depressed (fig. 53), with shallow posthumeral impressions. Punctuation of disc arranged in regular rows, fine, on sides slightly coarser but finer than in both the preceding species, distance between punctures slightly longer than puncture diameter. Scutellar row with 8-9 punctures. Intervals flat, in sutural half of disc three to four times wider than rows, on two to three times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin very narrow, at widest part as wide as two marginal intervals together, in apical part linear, its surface impunctate, glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin truncate, in the middle with shallow impression. Fused two basal abdominal sterna as long as three apical segments together. Apex of last segment feebly emarginate.

Antennae stout, telescoped, first segment very short, only slightly shorter than second, third segment distinctly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:105:170:114:114:100:114:100:93:100:200 (fig. 38). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPES

Holotype: [Colombia]: "Nouv. Grenade, Muzo, 10.II.1877" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland); two paratypes: "PANAMA CANAL ZONE, Barro Colorado Island, Beating VII-5-1961, J.M. CAMPBELL" (preserved at the Biological Resources Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada).

Genus: *Demotispa* BALY, 1858

Demotispa BALY, 1858: 65 (type species: *Demotispa pallida* BALY, 1858, designated by MONROS and VIANA, 1947).

Several species were described under the generic name *Demotispa* (or *Demothispa*) but only few of them are congeneric with the type species *Demotispa pallida* BALY. The relationships between *Demotispa* and other genera of the tribe *Cephaloleini* are unclear and probably most species described as *Demotispa* should be transferred to other described or undescribed genera within the subfamily *Hispinae*.

I have placed in the genus *Demotispa* only 8 described species related to *Demotispa pallida* BALY and a new species described below. All are characterized by the following combination of characters: body elongate to elongate-oval, pronotum only slightly narrower than base of elytra, in basal part usually with only slightly to moderately converging sides, without separate explanate margins, only with narrowly elevated extreme margin, interantennal space carinate, antennae stout with two basal segments short, almost globular and distal segments not longer than wide.

***Demotispa brunneofasciata* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Named after brown band across the middle of elytral disc.

DIAGNOSIS

Its colouration is unique. It is the palest species within the genus with ground colour of elytra pale yellow (in other species red - *D. bondari* (Sp.), *D. discoidea* (BOH.), *D. elaeicola* (ASLAM), *D. florianoi* (BONDAR), *D. neiviae* (BONDAR), yellowish - some forms of *D. pallida* BALY, or partly brown - *D. gomescostai* (BONDAR)), and brown band across the middle of elytral disc (other species have no bands). Its pronotum with broadly rounded sides is also unique, at first glance it looks like that in members of the genus *Aslamidium* BOROWIEC but the surface of pronotum has no basal impressions characteristic of the genus *Aslamidium* (in other species of *Pseudimatidium* pronotum at least in basal part is parallel-sided or with sides straight but converging from base to apex).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 4.5 mm, width: 3.3 mm, length of pronotum: 1.3 mm, width of pronotum: 2.7 mm, length/width ratio: 1.36. Body oval, sides slightly rounded, margin of elytra in preapical part shallowly emarginate, each apex of elytron independently rounded (fig. 56).

Head, pronotum, scutellum, legs and ventrites pale yellow; elytra pale yellow, disc in the middle with diffuse, brown, transverse band; antennal segments

1-7 yellowish brown, segments 8-10 black, segment 11 in basal half black, in apical yellowish-brown.

Frons very narrow, forms a high sharp keel. Vertex at top with small pit, surface of vertex microreticulate, slightly dull with very fine and sparse puncturation. Pronotum c. twice wider than long, with maximum width at base, trapezial but with regularly rounded sides, anterior corners rounded. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, on sides with small tubercle and long seta. Disc of pronotum moderately convex, microreticulate, slightly dull, at top only with few small punctures, on sides with gradually coarser but sparse puncturation, distance between punctures distinctly wider than puncture diameter. On explanate margin punctures very shallow, along convex lateral margin hardly visible. Base of pronotum in front of scutellum forms a rounded lobe, basal corners angulate, form an angle of 80°.

Scutellum pentagonal. Base of elytra as wide as base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in the middle. Disc slightly depressed with shallow principal impressions (fig. 57). Puncturation of disc arranged in regular rows, very fine (fig. 24), only on sides and in principal impression coarser, on slope hardly visible. Scutellar row with 9-10 punctures. Intervals flat, many times wider than rows, only on sides and in principal impression intervals c. three times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth, slightly glabrous. Explanate margin moderately broad, at widest part as wide as five marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, smooth and slightly glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin slightly convex, in the middle with shallow impression and few small punctures, without sulci. Fused two basal abdominal sterna as long as three apical segments together. Apex of last segment deeply emarginate.

Antennae stout, telescoped, first segment very short, shorter than second, third segment only slightly longer than second. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:117:117:134:142:134:150:134:110:117:250 (fig. 40). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPE

Holotype: "PERU: Dept. Loreto, 1.5 km N Teniente Lopez, 2°35.66'S, 76°06.92'W, 18 July 1993, 210-240 m, Richard LESCHEN #118 ex: flight intercept trap" (preserved at the Snow Entomological Museum, Lawrence, USA).

Genus: *Spaethaspis* HINCKS, 1952

Spaethaspis HINCKS, 1952: 343 (type species: *Spaethaspis lloydii* HINCKS, 1952, by monotypy).

Body elongate. Pronotum rectangular with almost parallel sides. Interocular space broad, flat. Claws with basal tooth.

Spaethaspis peruviana n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica.

DIAGNOSIS

It is a second species of the genus. It differs from the only known member of the genus - *S. lloydii* HINCKS, 1952 - in smaller size (length below 8.5 mm, in *S. lloydii* c. 9 mm) and elytra uniformly blue (blue with red explanate margin in *S. lloydii*).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 7.0-8.2 mm, width: 4.7-5.4 mm, length of pronotum: 1.8-1.9 mm, width of pronotum: 3.1-3.7 mm, length/width ratio: 1.49-1.52 (fig. 54).

Head, pronotum, scutellum and ventrites red, margins of pronotum yellowish-red; legs and antennae uniformly yellow; elytra metallic blue.

Head distinctly constricted behind eyes. Frons as wide as first antennal segment, flat. Vertex almost flat, with fine puncturation, without impressions. Pronotum 1.72-1.94 times wider than long, almost rectangular, sides in basal 3/4 length parallel-sided, then broadly rounded anterad. Anterior margin deeply emarginate in arch, on sides with setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum depressed, without impressions, sides with coarse and dense puncturation, distance between punctures from 0.5 to two times wider than puncture diameter, top of disc with fine and sparse puncturation and only a few additional large punctures. Surface between punctures smooth, glabrous with extremely fine pricks. Explanate margin reduced to convex lateral margination.

Scutellum large, triangular. Base of elytra wider than base of pronotum, elytra oval with maximum width in 2/3 length, apical margin rounded, in sutural part with triangular emargination, last abdominal tergite exposed. Disc slightly depressed with shallow principal impressions (fig. 55). Puncturation of disc arranged in regular rows, punctures on sides of disc c. twice larger than in sutural rows, on slope slightly smaller than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows as long as to twice shorter than puncture diameter. Scutellar row long with 13-15 punctures. Intervals flat, on sides two to three, in sutural part three to four times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous with fine, irregular secondary puncturation. Explanate margin narrow, at widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin shallowly emarginate, surface with three long and two short, deep longitudinal grooves. Antennae slim, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:75:138:113:94:81:88:87:100:94:175 (fig. 39). Legs stout, claws with large basal tooth.

TYPE

Holotype: "Peru, Madre de Dios" "coll. Jul. MOSER" (preserved at the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany); paratype: "Peru", no other data (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland).

Genus: *Calliaspis* DEJEAN, 1837

Calliaspis DEJEAN, 1837: 391 (type species: *Calliaspis rubra* OLIVIER, 1808, by monotypy); HINCKS, 1952: 332; SEENO and WILCOX, 1982: 172.
Cyanaspis WEISE, 1904: 433 (type species: *Cyanaspis testaceicornis* WEISE, 1904, by monotypy); SPAETH, 1905: 118 (as syn.).

It distinctly differs from all genera of the tribe *Imatidiini* in 10-segmented antennae. Members of the genus *Calliaspis* are usually stouter and more convex than members of other genera of the tribe.

***Calliaspis surinamensis* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Surinam in the northern part of South America.

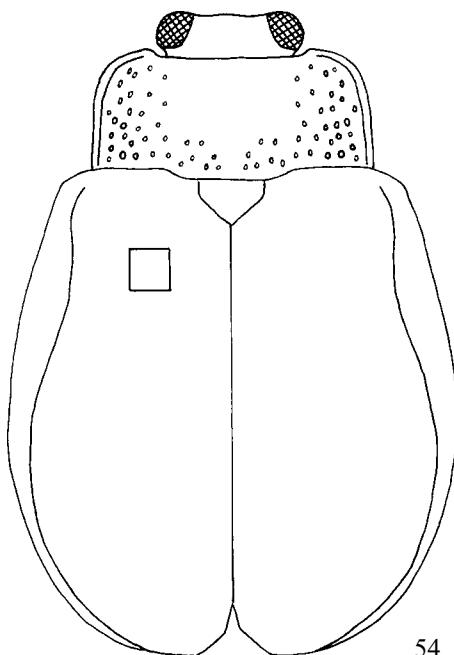
DIAGNOSIS

Body colouration of *C. surinamensis* is unique. Most species of the genus have pronotum and elytra unicolour, red or metallic blue, or black, sometimes with paler margin, only *C. bicolor* (BOH.) has pronotum distinctly bicolour, and *C. surinamensis* n. sp. has both pronotum and elytra bicolour. *C. bicolor* differs also in elytral disc black, while in *C. surinamensis* ground colour of elytral disc is red with gradually darker, from red to blackish, sides. *C. cinnabarina* BOH. sometimes has indistinct brownish areas on elytral disc, especially on sides and in humeral part, but differs from *C. surinamensis* in paler red elytral ground colour, coarser and denser puncturation of pronotum and only two last antennal segments infuscate (in *C. surinamensis* last three antennal segments are deep black).

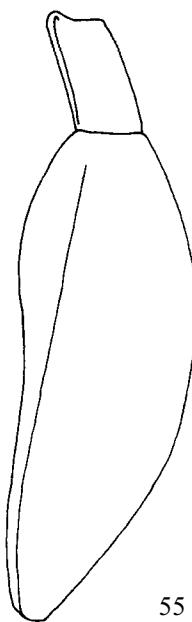
DESCRIPTION

Length: 5.5-6.1 mm, width: 4.7-5.0 mm, length of pronotum: 1.7-1.8 mm, width of pronotum: 3.5-3.9 mm, length/width ratio: 1.17-1.22. Body stout (fig. 46).

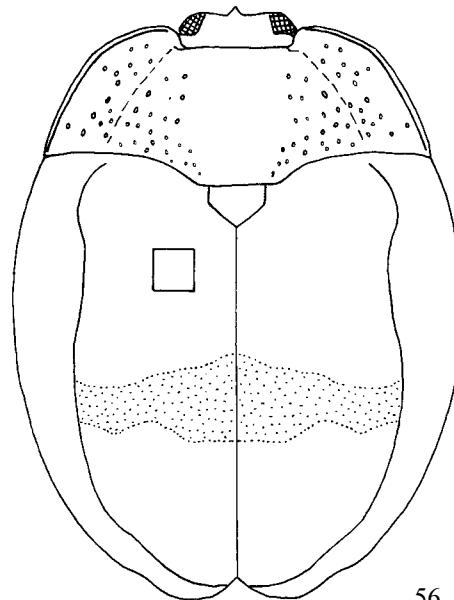
Frons black. Top of pronotum black, sides changing gradually from black to red, extreme margin yellowish-red. Scutellum at base brownish-red to black, apex red. Elytral disc at top red, at base, at humeri on sides, and on slope reddish-brown to black, the border between dark and red parts of elytra indistinct,



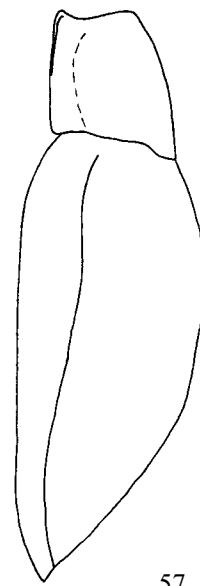
54



55



56



57

54-55. *Spaethaspis peruviana*; 56-57. *Demotispa brunneofasciata*: 54, 56 - body from above, 55, 57 - pronotum and elytra lateral

changing gradually. Explanate margin along border of disc reddish-brown or brownish, outwards changing gradually to reddish. Ventrates yellow. Basal seven antennal segments pale yellow, remainder three deep black.

Head shallowly constricted behind eyes. Frons with very high and sharp interocular carina. Vertex almost flat, with small puncturation, with median sulcus. Pronotum 2.1-2.2 times wider than long, sides regularly rounded. Anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior margin of emargination distinctly protruding anterad, on sides with setal tubercle. Disc of pronotum convex, without impressions, sides with moderately coarse and very sparse puncturation, distance between punctures many times wider than puncture diameter, top of disc with fine and extremely sparse puncturation. Surface between punctures smooth and glabrous. Explanate margin reduced to very narrow margination.

Scutellum large, pentagonal. Base of elytra as wide as base of pronotum, elytra short-oval with maximum width in the middle, apical margin rounded, last abdominal tergite slightly exposed. Disc slightly elevated in postscutellar point, on each side of the elevation shallowly impressed. Puncturation of disc arranged in regular rows, punctures very fine, on slope slightly smaller than in anterior part of disc. Distance between punctures in rows twice thrice longer than puncture diameter. Punctures in marginal row only slightly larger than in submarginal one. Intervals flat, several times wider than rows. Surface of intervals smooth and glabrous with fine pricks. Explanate margin narrow, at widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, smooth and glabrous.

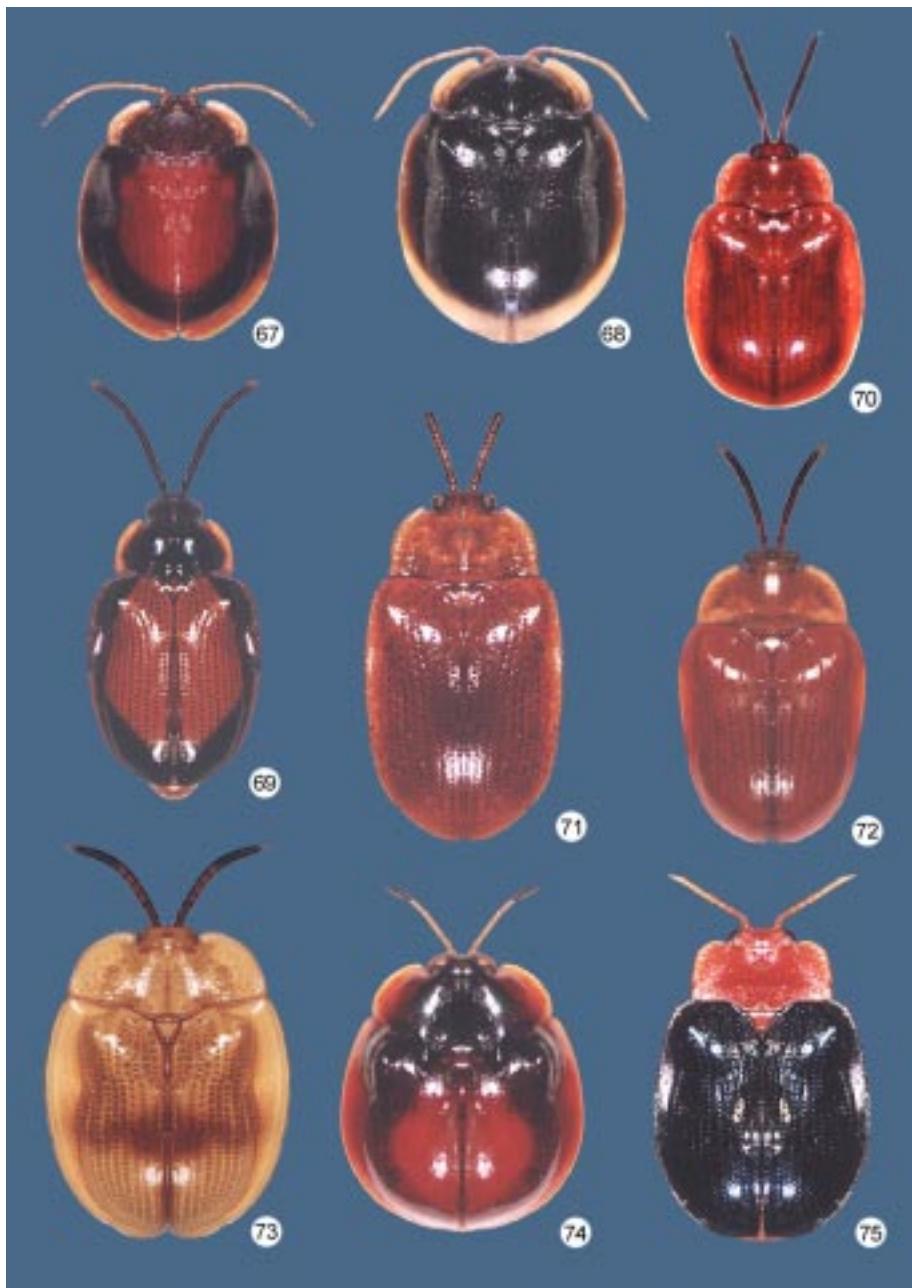
Prosternal process strongly expanded apically, its apical margin shallowly emarginate, surface with three long and two short, deep longitudinal grooves. Antennae stout, telescoped, two basal segments smooth and glabrous, remainder dull, pubescent. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:106:140:133:133:107:100:93:100:173 (fig. 35). Legs stout, claws simple.

TYPES

Holotype: "SURINAME, Sipaliwini, 19: Voltzberg, Raleigh/Voltzberg res., 6 III 1998, A.J. HIELKEMA"; paratype (antennae missing): the same data (holotype preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland, paratype at the Museum of the University of Surinam, Surinam).



58-66. Habitus: 58 - *Stilpnaspis marginata*, 59 - *S. rubricata*, 60 - *S. filicornis*, 61 - *S. fulva*, 62 - *S. scarlatina*,
63 - *S. rubiginosa*, 64 - *S. impunctata*, 65 - *S. monteverdensis*, 66 - *S. panamensis*



67-75. Habitus: 67 - *Stilpnaspis tricolor*, 68 - *S. tambitoensis*, 69 - *S. bicolorata*, 70 - *Pseudostilpnaspis columbica*, 71 - *P. costaricana*, 72 - *P. muzoensis*, 73 - *Demotispa brunneofasciata*, 74 - *Calliaspis surinamensis*, 75 - *Sphaethaspis peruviana*

WORLD CATALOGUE OF THE TRIBE *IMATIDIINI***Tribe: *Imatidiini Chapuis, 1875***

Himatidiites Chapuis, 1875: 361.

Himatidiitae: Spaeth, 1929: 113.

Imatidiini: Hincks, 1952: 328; Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172.

Genus: *Aslamidium* Borowiec, 1984

Aslamidium Borowiec, 1984: 412 (new name for *Imatidium* Aslam, 1965 not Fabricius, 1801, type species: *Cassida capense* Herbst, 1799).

Neoaslamidium Borowiec, 1998 c: 371 (type species: *Imatidium formosum* Spaeth, 1907), subgenus.

s^{gen.} *Aslamidium* s. str.

***capense* (Herbst, 1799)**

Cassida capensis Herbst, 1799; Boheman, 1850: 65 (as syn. of *fasciatum*).

Himatidium capense: Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13, 1931 a: 183, 1938 c: 312, 1942 b: 13; Maulik, 1916: 577; Guérin, 1953: 103.

Imatidium capense: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Aslam, 1965: 689.

Aslamidium capense: Borowiec, 1984: 412, 1996: 129.

Imatidium fasciatum Fabricius, 1801: 346; Latreille, 1811: 21; Guérin, 1855: 602.

Himatidium fasciatum: Boheman, 1850: 65 (incl. fig.), 1856: 11, 1862: 27.

Imatidium comptum Perty, 1834: 101; Boheman, 1850: 65 (as syn. of *fasciatum*).

Himatidium semifasciatum Boheman, 1856: 12, 1862: 28, 1914 g: 14; Wagener, 1881: 54.

Himatidium capense ab. *semifasciatum*: Spaeth, 1932 b: 185, 1938 c: 312.

Imatidium semifasciatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidium capense ab. *cincticolle* Weise, 1921: 191.

Himatidium capense ab. *cincticollis*: Spaeth, 1938 c: 312.

Distr.: Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Ecuador; French Guyana; Guyana; Peru; Venezuela.

***coca* Borowiec, 1998**

Aslamidium (s. str.) *coca* Borowiec, 1998 c: 369.

Distr.: Ecuador: Napo.

***ecuadoricum* Borowiec, 1998**

Aslamidium (s. str.) *ecuadoricum* Borowiec, 1998 c: 367.

Distr.: Ecuador: Napo; Peru.

***impurum* (Boheman, 1850)**

Himatidium impurum Boheman, 1850: 68, 1856: 12, 1862: 30; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 313; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Imatidium impurum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Aslam, 1965: 670; Maes and Staines, 1991: 45.

Aslamidium impurum: Windsor et al., 1992: 389; Borowiec, 1996 a: 129.

Himatidium foveicolle Boheman, 1862: 30; Wagener, 1881: 54.

Himatidium impurum ab. *foveicolle*: Spaeth, 1938 c: 313.

Imatidium impurum var. *foveicolle*: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: NW Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama.

***quatuordecimmaculatum* (Latreille, 1811) comb. nov.**

Himatidium quatuordecim-maculatum Latreille, 1811: 139; Boheman, 1850: 66, 1856: 12, 1862: 28; Wagener, 1877: 51, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 313.

Imatidium 14-maculatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Aslam, 1965: 670.

Distr.: Colombia; Venezuela.

***semicirculare* (Olivier, 1808)**

Cassida semicircularis Olivier, 1808: 970.

Himatidium semicirculare: Boheman, 1850: 67, 1856: 12, 1862: 28; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 312.

Imatidium semicirculare: Latreille, 1811: 141 (*semi-circulare*); Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Aslam, 1965: 670.

Aslamidium semicirculare: Windsor et al., 1992: 389; Borowiec, 1996 a: 129.

Himatidium cinctum Guérin, 1844: 285; Boheman, 1850: 76, 1856: 13, 1862: 32; Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13.

Himatidium semicirculare ab. *cinctum*: Spaeth, 1938 c: 312.

Imatidium cinctum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium cinctum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Himatidium Nisseri Boheman, 1862: 29; Wagener, 1881: 55.

Himatidium semicirculare var. *Nisseri*: Spaeth, 1914 g: 14.

Himatidium semicirculare ab. *nisseri*: Spaeth, 1938 c: 312.

Imatidium semicirculare var. *nisseri*: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Colombia; Ecuador; French Guyana; Panama.

sgen. *Neoaslamidium* Borowiec, 1998***formosum* (Spaeth, 1907)**

Himatidium formosum Spaeth, 1907: 138, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 312, 1942 b: 13.

Imatidium formosum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Aslam, 1965: 670.

Aslamidium (Neoaslamidium) formosum: Borowiec, 1998 c: 371.

Distr.: Peru: Huallaga and Pachitea Vall.

***lescheni* Borowiec, 1998**

Aslamidium (Neoaslamidium) lescheni Borowiec, 1998 c: 373.

Distr.: Peru: Loreto; Ecuador: Napo.

***pichinchaensis* Borowiec, 1998**

Aslamidium (Neoaslamidium) pichinchaensis Borowiec, 1998 c: 371.

Distr.: Ecuador: Pichincha.

Genus: *Calliaspis* Dejean, 1837

Calliaspis Dejean, 1837: 391 (type species: *Calliaspis rubra* Olivier, 1808, by monotypy); Hincks, 1952: 332; Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172.

Cyanaspis Weise, 1904: 433 (type species: *Cyanaspis testaceicornis* Weise, 1904, by monotypy); Spaeth, 1905: 118 (as syn.).

***andicola* Spaeth, 1905**

Calliaspis andicola Spaeth, 1905: 86, 1914 g: 15, 1942 b: 13; Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 136.

Distr.: Bolivia: Sierra Corroico; Peru: Huallaga, Loreto.

***bicolor* Boheman, 1856**

Calliaspis bicolor Boheman, 1856: 15, 1862: 35; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Bolivia: Honda.

***bohemani* Baly, 1859**

Calliaspis Bohemani Baly, 1859: 159; Boheman, 1862: 35; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Brazil: Amazonas.

***brevicornis* Spaeth, 1905**

Calliaspis brevicornis Spaeth, 1905: 87, 1914 g: 15; Tenenbaum, 1927: 35; Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 136.

Distr.: Brazil: Parana; São Paulo.

***cinnabarina* Boheman, 1850**

Calliaspis cinnabarina Boheman, 1850: 84, 1856: 14, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Weise, 1921: 191; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: N Brazil; French Guyana; Peru.

***coccinea* Spaeth, 1915**

Calliaspis coccinea Spaeth, 1915 c: 270; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: . Brazil: Amazonas.

***cyaneomicans* Spaeth, 1942**

Calliaspis cyaneomicans Spaeth, 1942 b: 13.

Distr.: Peru: Huallaga.

***discophora* Boheman, 1850**

Calliaspis discophora Boheman, 1850: 88, 1856: 15, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: French Guyana.

***funeraria* Boheman, 1850**

Calliaspis funeraria Boheman, 1850: 88, 1856: 15, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: French Guyana.

***limbaticollis* Spaeth, 1932**

Calliaspis limbaticollis Spaeth, 1932 b: 184; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Brazil: Para.

***nimbata* (Perty, 1834)**

Himatidium nimbatum Perty, 1834: 102; Boheman, 1850: 69, 1856: 12, 1862: 31; Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 305 (as syn. of *resplendens*).

Calliaspis nimbatata: Spaeth, 1942 b: 14.

Imatidium nimbatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidium resplendens Boheman, 1850: 88, 1856: 15; Wagener, 1881: 56.

Calliaspis resplendens: Boheman, 1862: 34; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Calliaspis Porphyrio Boheman, 1850: 85, 1856: 14, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15, 1942 b: 14 (as syn. of *nimbata*); Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia, Para; French Guyana.

***rubra* (Olivier, 1808)**

Cassida rubra Olivier, 1808: 974.

Cassida (Calliaspis) rubra: Dohrn, 1882: 256.

Calliaspis rubra: Boheman, 1850: 86, 1856: 14, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: French Guyana; Guyana.

***sachaensis* Borowiec et Stojczew, 1998**

Calliaspis sachaensis Borowiec et Stojczew, 1998: 325.

Distr.: . Ecuador: Napo.

***sahlbergi* Spaeth, 1922**

Calliaspis Sahlbergi Spaeth, 1922 a: 172; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.

***substriata* Spaeth, 1932**

Calliaspis substriata Spaeth, 1932 b: 183; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: . Guyana.

***surinamensis* n. sp.**

Calliaspis surinamensis Borowiec, 2000: 173.

Distr.: Surinam.

***testaceicornis* (Weise, 1904)**

Cyanaspis testaceicornis Weise, 1904: 434.

Calliaspis testaceicornis: Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Bolivia: Cochabamba.

***wegrzynowiczi* Borowiec et Stojczew, 1998**

Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi Borowiec et Stojczew, 1998: 325.

Distr.: Ecuador: Palora.

Genus: *Demotispa* Baly, 1858

Demotispa Baly, 1858: 65 (type species: *Demotispa pallida* Baly, 1858, designated by Monros and Viana, 1947); Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 158; Staines, 1991: 247.

Demothispa: Gemminger and Harold, 1876: 3599, unvalid. emend.

Pseudimatidium Aslam, 1965: 691 (type species: *Demotispa pallida* Baly, 1858, by original designation); Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172; Borowiec, 1984: 412, objective synonym.

Note: more than 40 species were described under generic name *Demotispa* or *Demothispa* from South America. In my opinion, most of them are not congeneric with *Demotispa pallida* BALY and their generic placement needs further study.

***bondari* (Spaeth, 1938) comb. nov.**

Himatidium bondari Spaeth, 1938: 316; Bondar, 1940: 210.

Imatidium bondari: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Pseudimatidium? bondari: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Geonoma* sp. (Bondar, 1940).

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia.

***brunneofasciata* n. sp.**

Demotispa brunneofasciata Borowiec, 2000: 170.

Distr.: Peru.

***discoidea* (Boheman, 1850) comb. nov.**

Himatidium discoideum Boheman, 1850: 77, 1856: 13; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 313.

Pseuimatidium discoideum: Aslam, 1965: 691; Borowiec, 1996 a: 225.

Imatidium discoideum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Calliaspis rufula Boheman, 1850: 87, 1856: 15, 1862: 34; Wagener, 1881: 56; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15, 1922 a: 172 (as syn. of *discoideum*); Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Calliaspis punctata Wagener, 1881: 25; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15, 1922 a: 172 (as syn. of *discoideum*); Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul; French Guyana.

***elaeicola* (Aslam, 1965) comb. nov.**

Pseudimatidium elaeicola Aslam, 1965: 692; Borowiec, 1996 a: 226..

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Elaeis guineensis* (Aslam, 1965).

Distr.: Colombia: Calima; Ecuador: Napo.

***florianoi* (Bondar, 1942) comb. nov.**

Himatidium florianoi Bondar, 1942: 38.

Imatidium florianoi: Buzzi, 1994: 206.

Pseudimatidium florianoi: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Cocos coronata* (Bondar 1942).

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia.

***gomescostai* (Bondar, 1943) comb. nov.**

Himatidium gomes-costai Bondar, 1943: 385; Monros and Viana, 1947: 161.

Imatidium gomescostai: Buzzi, 1994: 206.

Pseudimatidium gomescostai: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Arecastrum romazoffianum*, *Cocos eriospatha*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washingtonia filifera* (Bondar 1943).

Distr.: Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul.

***limbata* (Pic, 1928)**

Cephalolia limbata Pic, 1928: 4.

Demotispa limbata: Baly, 1885: 27.

Himatidium limbatum: Monros and Viana, 1947: 160.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Arecastrum romazoffianum*, *Phoenix canariensis* (Monros and Viana 1947).

Distr.: Argentina; Uruguay.

***neivai* (Bondar, 1940) comb. nov.**

Himatidium neivai Bondar, 1940: 104.

Imatidium neivai: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Buzzi, 1994: 206.

Pseudimatidium neiviai [sic!]: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Bactris* sp., *Cocos botryophora*, *C. nucifera*, *Desmoncus polyacanthos*, *Elaeis guineensis* (Bondar 1940, 1941, 1954).

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia.

***pallida* (Baly, 1858)**

Demotispa pallida Baly, 1858: 65.

Imatidium pallidum: Spaeth, 1938 c: 313.

Pseudimatidium pallidum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Demothispa rufa Pic, 1926: 14; Spaeth, 1938 c: 313 (as syn.).

Distr.: Brazil: Para; Colombia; French Guyana.

Genus: *Imatidium* Fabricius, 1801

Imatidium Fabricius, 1801: 345 (type species: *Imatidium thoracicum* Fabricius, 1801, designated by Latreille, 1810); Hincks, 1952: 332; Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172; Borowiec, 1984: 411.

Imatidium: Latreille in Illiger, 1804: 131 (emend.).

Imatidiella Aslam, 1965: 690 (type species: *Imatidium thoracicum* Fabricius, 1801, by original designation), obj. syn.

***acutangulum* (Spaeth, 1922)**

Imatidium acutangulum Spaeth, 1922 a: 168, 1938 c: 311.

Imatidium acutangulum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Imatidiella acutangulum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: French Guyana.

***banghaasi* (Spaeth, 1907)**

Imatidium Bang-Haasi Spaeth, 1907: 140, 1914 g: 13, 1938 c: 310 (*bang-haasi*), 1942 b: 13.

Imatidium bang-haasi: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Imatidiella bang-hausi [sic!]: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Peru: Pachitea.

***buckley* (Spaeth, 1928)**

Himatidium Buckley Spaeth, 1928 a: 32, 1938 c: 310.

Imatidium buckley: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella buckley: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Ecuador.

***chalybaeum* (Bohemian, 1850)**

Himatidium chalybaeum Boheman, 1850: 73, 1856: 13, 1862: 31; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13, 1938 c: 311; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Imatidium chalybeum [sic!]: Wagener, 1881: 55.

Imatidium chalybaeum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella chalybaeum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Brazil: Para.

***collare* (Herbst, 1799)**

Cassida collare Herbst, 1799: 259; Boheman, 1856: 13 (as syn. of *lineola*).

Himatidium collare: Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13, 1938 c: 310; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Himatidiella collare: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Imatidium collare: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 190.

Imatidium lineola Fabricius, 1801: 346.

Himatidium Lineola: Boheman, 1850: 71, 1856: 13, 1862: 31.

Cassida pallipes Olivier, 1808: 973; Boheman, 1850: 71 (as syn. of *lineola*).

Distr.: French Guyana; Surinam.

***compressum* (Spaeth, 1922)**

Himatidium compressum, 1922 a: 168, 1938 c: 311.

Himatidiella compressus [sic!]: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Imatidium compressum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 190.

Distr.: . Ecuador.

***exiguum* (Spaeth, 1922)**

Himatidium exiguum Spaeth, 1922 a: 169, 1938 c: 310.

Imatidium exiguum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella exiguum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Brazil: Para.

***fallax* (Spaeth, 1911)**

Himatidium fallax Spaeth, 1911: 242, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 310.

Imatidium fallax: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella fallax: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Colombia.

***nigrum* (Wagener, 1881)**

Himatidium nigrum Wagener, 1881: 25; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 311.

Imatidium nigrum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Ecuador.

***rufiventre* (Boheman, 1850)**

Himatidium rufiventre Boheman, 1850: 73, 1856: 13, 1862: 31; Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 311; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Imatidium rufiventre: Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 190.

Himatidiella rufiventre: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Bolivia; Brazil; Pará; Costa Rica; Ecuador; Panama.

***rufomarginatum* (Boheman, 1850)**

Himatidium rufomarginatum Boheman, 1850: 75, 1856: 13, 1862: 31; Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 310.

Imatidium rufomarginatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella rufomarginatum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Mexico.

***sublaevigatum* (Spaeth, 1922)**

Himatidium sublaevigatum Spaeth, 1922 a: 170, 1938 c: 311.

Imatidium sublaevigatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Himatidiella sublaevigatum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Surinam.

***thoracicum* Fabricius, 1801**

Imatidium thoracicum Fabricius, 1801: 346; Latreille, 1811: 143 (as syn. of *albicolle*); Blackwelder, 1946: 734; Borowiec, 1996 a: 191.

Imatidium thoracicum: Boheman, 1850: 70, 1856: 13, 1862: 31; Wagener, 1877: 51, 1881: 55; Weise, 1921: 191; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 310, 1942 b: 13; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Cassida albicollis Olivier, 1808: 974; Boheman, 1850: 70 (as syn.).
Imatidium albicollis: Latreille, 1811: 143.

Distr.: Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guyana; Guyana; Panama; Peru; Trinidad and Tobago.

***validicorne* (Spaeth, 1922)**

Himatidium validicorne Spaeth, 1922 a: 166.
Imatidium validicorne: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.
Himatidiella validicorne: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Bolivia: Cochabamba.

Genus: *Parimatidium* Spaeth, 1938

Himatidium sgen. *Parimatidium* Spaeth, 1938: 307 (type species: *Himatidium rubrum* Boheman, 1850, by original designation); Hincks, 1952: 332; Aslam, 1965: 691 (as genus); Borowiec, 1984: 412; Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172.

***bahianum* (Spaeth, 1938)**

Himatidium (Parimatidium) bahianum Spaeth, 1938: 314.
Himatidium bahianum: Bondar, 1940: 210.
Imatidium bahianum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.
Parimatidium bahianum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Host plant: Arecaceae: *Geonoma* sp. (Bondar, 1940).

Distr.: Brazil: Bahia.

***cyanipenne* (Bohemian, 1850)**

Himatidium cyanipenne Boheman, 1850: 72, 1856: 13, 1862: 31; Wagener, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13; Guérin, 1953: 104.
Himatidium (Parimatidium) cyanipenne: Spaeth, 1938 c: 308, 1942 b: 12.
Parimatidium cyanipenne: Aslam, 1965: 691.
Imatidium cyanipenne: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.
Demotispa elegans Baly, 1875: 75; Spaeth, 1938 c: 308 (as syn. of *cyanipenne*).

Distr.: Bolivia; N Brazil; Ecuador; Peru.

***marginicolle* (Bohemian, 1850)**

Himatidium marginicolle Boheman, 1850: 80, 1856: 14, 1862: 32; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14.

Himatidium (Parimatidium) marginicolle: Spaeth, 1938 c: 307.

Imatidium marginicolle: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium marginicolle: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: Brazil.

***rubrum* (Boheman, 1850)**

Himatidium rubrum Boheman, 1850: 78, 1856: 14, 1862: 32; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14; Guérin, 1953: 104.

Imatidium (Parimatidium) rubrum: Spaeth, 1938 c: 307.

Imatidium rubrum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Parimatidium rubrum: Aslam, 1965: 691; Borowiec, 1996 a: 213.

Distr.: Brazil: Pará; Guyana.

***zikani* (Spaeth, 1938)**

Himatidium (Parimatidium) zikani Spaeth, 1938: 313.

Imatidium zikani: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Parimatidium zikani: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: Brazil: Minas Gerais.

Genus: *Pseudostilpnaspis* n. gen.

***columbica* Weise, 1910**

Stilpnaspis columbica Weise, 1910: 43; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Colombia.

***costaricana* n. sp.**

Pseudostilpnaspis costaricana Borowiec, 2000: 166.

Distr.: Costa Rica.

***muzoensis* n. sp.**

Pseudostilpnaspis muzoensis Borowiec, 2000: 167.

Distr.: Colombia, Panama.

Genus: *Stilpnaspis* Weise, 1905

Stilpnaspis Weise, 1905: 298 (type species: *Stilpnaspis marginata* Weise, 1905, by monotypy); Hincks, 1952: 332; Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172.

Rhodimatidium Aslam, 1965: 690 (type species: *Himatidium coccinatum* Boheman, 1862, by original designation); Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172; Borowiec, 1984: 412, **n. syn.**

***bicolorata* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis bicolorata Borowiec, 2000: 151.

Distr.: Peru.

***coccinata* (Bohemian, 1862) comb. nov.**

Himatidium coccinatum Boheman, 1862: 33; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 13, 1938 c: 309, 1942 b: 13.

Imatidium coccinatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium coccinatum: Aslam, 1965: 690.

Distr.: Brazil: Amazonas; Peru: Huallaga.

***filicornis* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis filicornis Borowiec, 2000: 152.

Distr.: Ecuador.

***fulva* (Bohemian, 1850) comb. nov.**

Himatidium fulvum Boheman, 1850: 79, 1856: 14, 1862: 32; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 309.

Imatidium fulvum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium fulvum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Calliaspis nigricornis Kirsch, 1865: 95; Wagener, 1877: 51, 1881: 55; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15, 1919 c: 23 (as syn.); Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Colombia.

***fuscocincta* (Spaeth, 1928) comb. nov.**

Himatidium fuscocinctum Spaeth, 1928 a: 32, 1938 c: 309.

Imatidium fuscocinctum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium fuscocinctum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: Colombia.

***impunctata* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis impunctata Borowiec, 2000: 153.

Distr.: Costa Rica.

***marginata* Weise, 1905**

Stilpnaspis marginata Weise, 1905 c: 298; Spaeth, 1914 g: 15; Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: Bolivia: Songo.

***miniacea* (Spaeth, 1922) comb. nov.**

Himatidium miniaceum Spaeth, 1922 a: 171, 1938 c: 308.

Imatidium miniaceum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium miniaceum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: South America.

***monteverdensis* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis monteverdensis Borowiec, 2000: 155.

Distr.: Costa Rica.

***panamensis* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis panamensis Borowiec, 2000: 157.

Distr.: Panama.

***rubiginosa* (Bohemian, 1862) comb. nov.**

Himatidium rubiginosum Boheman, 1862: 32; Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1938 c: 310.

Imatidium rubiginosum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium rubiginosus [sic!]: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Himatidium sanguineum Champion, 1894: 233 (incl. colour fig.); Spaeth, 1914 g: 14, 1917 b: 24
(as syn. of *rubiginosum*).

Imatidium sanguineum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium sanguineum: Aslam, 1965: 691; Borowiec, 1996 a: 226.

Demothispa gebieni Uhman, 1930: 136; Spaeth, 1938 c: 310 (as syn. of *rubiginosum*).

Distr.: Costa Rica: Monteverde; Panama.

***rubricata* (Guérin, 1844) comb. nov.**

Imatidium rubricatum Guérin, 1844: 285, 1855: 602; Boheman, 1850: 81, 1856: 14, 1862: 34;
Wagener, 1881: 54; Spaeth, 1938 c: 308.

Imatidium rubricatum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Parimatidium rubricatum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Himatidium latum Spaeth, 1922 a: 170, 1938 c: 308 (as syn.).

Imatidium latum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Distr.: French Guyana.

***scarlatina* (Spaeth, 1938) comb. nov.**

Himatidium scarlatinum Spaeth, 1938: 315.

Imatidium scarlatinum: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium scarlatinum: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: Ecuador: Cachabé.

***tambitoensis* n. sp.**

Stilpnaspis tambitoensis Borowiec, 2000: 160.

Distr.: Colombia.

***tricolor* (Spaeth, 1938) comb. nov.**

Himatidium tricolor Spaeth, 1938: 315.

Imatidium tricolor: Blackwelder, 1946: 734.

Rhodimatidium tricolor: Aslam, 1965: 691.

Distr.: Costa Rica: Turrialba.

Genus: *Spaethaspis* Hincks, 1952

Spaethaspis Hincks, 1952: 343 (type species: *Spaethaspis lloydii* Hincks, 1952, by monotypy);
Seeno and Wilcox, 1982: 172.

***lloydii* Hincks, 1952**

Spaethaspis lloydii Hincks, 1952: 344.

Distr.: Ecuador.

peruviana n. sp.

Spaethaspis peruviana Borowiec, 2000: 172.

Distr.: Peru.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks to R. BEENEN (Marsburg, The Netherlands), R. BROOKS (Snow Entomological Museum, Lawrence, USA), L. LESAGE (Biological Resources Institute, Ottawa, Canada); M. UHLIG (Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany), and P. WĘGRZYNOWICZ (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw, Poland) for the loan of specimens.

REFRENCES

- ASLAM, N. A., 1965. On *Hispoleptis* BALY (Coleoptera, Hispidae) and *Imatidium* F. (Coleoptera, Cassididae). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. **13**, 8: 687-693.
- BALY, J., 1858. Catalogue of Hispidae in the collection of the British Museum. Part I. London, 172 pp.
- , 1885. Biologia Centrali-Americanana, Insecta, Coleoptera. Vol. 6, part 2, Hispidae. 1885: 1-72.
- , 1859 b. Descriptions of new species of phytophagous insects. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, n.s., **5**: 146-161.
- BLACKWELDER, R. E., 1946. Checklist of the Coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America, part 4. Bull. Smithson. Inst. USNM, **185**: 733-757.
- BOHEMAN, C. H., 1850. Monographia Cassididarum. Tomus primus. Holmiae, 452 pp. + 4 tab.
- , 1856. Catalogue of Coleopterous Insects in the collection of the British Museum, Part IX, Cassididae. London.
- , 1862. Monographia Cassididarum. Tomus quartus. Holmiae, 504 pp.
- BONDAR, G., 1940a. Insectos nocivos e moléstias do Coqueiro (*Cocos nucifera*) no Brasil. Bol. Inst. Fom. Econ., Bahia, **8**: 160 pp.
- , 1940b. Notas Entomológica da Bahia. V. Rev. Ent. Rio de Janeiro, **11**: 199-214.
- , 1942. Notas Entomológica da Bahia. IX. Rev. Ent. Rio de Janeiro, **13**: 38-39.
- , 1943. Notas Entomológica da Bahia. XII. Rev. Ent. Rio de Janeiro, **14**: 385-386.
- , 1954. O dendzeiro *Elaeis guineensis* X. Moléstias e pragas. Bahia rur., Salvador, 22 (maio): 18-19.
- BOROWIEC, L., 1984. On the synonymy in *Imatidium* sensu lato (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae). Pol. Pismo Entomol., **54**: 411-412.
- , 1995 a. Tribal classification of the cassidoid *Hispinae* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). In: J. PAKALUK, S.A. ŚLIPIŃSKI, Biology, Phylogeny, and Classification of Coleoptera: Papers Celebrating the 80th Birthday of Roy A. CROWSON, Warszawa, 541-558.
- , 1996 a. Faunistic records of Neotropical Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Pol. Pismo Ent., **65**: 119-251.
- , 1998 c. Four new species of *Aslamidium* BOROWIEC, with description of *Neoaslmidium* new subgenus (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Hispinae). Genus, **9**: 367-374.
- BOROWIEC, L., STOJCZEW, A., 1998. Two new species of *Calliaspis* BOHEMAN, 1850 from Ecuador (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Hispinae). Ann. Zool. Warszawa, **48**: 352-328.
- Buzzi, Z. J., 1994. Host plants of Neotropical Cassidinae. In: P. H. JOLIVET, M. L. Cox and E. PETITPIERRE, Novel aspects of the biology of Chrysomelidae. Kluver Academic Publishers, 205-212.

- CHAMPION, G. C., 1893-1894. Biologia Centrali-Americana. *Insecta. Coleoptera*. Vol. VI. Part 2. *Phytophaga. Cassidae* and appendix to *Hispidae*. 1893: 125-164, 1894: 165-249, tab. 5-13.
- CHAPUIS, M. F., 1875. in: T. LACORDAIRE, Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Genera des Coléoptères ou exposé méthodique et critique de tous les genres proposés jusqu'ici dans cet ordre d'Insectes. Tome onzième. Famille des Phytophages. Vol. II. A la Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 220 pp.
- DEJEAN, M., 1837a. Catalogue des coléoptères de la collection de M. le comte DEJEAN, Troisième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Paris, livr. 5, 385-503 pp.
- DOHRN, C., 1882. Exotisches. Stettin. Entomol. Ztg., **43**: 245-259.
- FABRICIUS, J. Ch., 1801. Systema Eleutheratorum secundum ordines, genera, species adiectis synonymis, locis, observationibus, descriptionibus. I. Kiliae, XXIV + 506 pp.
- GUÉRIN, J., 1953. Coleopteros do Brasil. São Paulo, 356 pp.
- GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, F. E., 1844. Iconographie du règne animal de G. CUVIER, ou représentation d'après nature de l'une des espèces les plus remarquables et souvent non encore figurées de chaque genre d'animaux, pouvant servir d'atlas à tous les traités de zoologie. Paris, Vol. 7, 111 pl.
- , 1855. Catalogue des insectes coléoptères, recueillis par M. Gaetano OSCULATI, pendant son exploration de la région équatoriale, sur les bords du Napo et de l'Amazone. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Vien, 5: 573-612.
- HERBST, J. F. W., 1799. Natursystem aller bekannten in+ und ausländischen Insekten, als eine Fortsetzung der von Büffonschen Naturgeschichte. Der Käfer achter Theil. Berlin, XVI+420 pp. + 24 tab.
- HINCKS, W. D., 1952. The genera of the *Cassidinae* (*Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae*). Trans. R. Entomol. Soc. Lond., **103**: 327-358.
- ILLIGER, J.C.W., 1804. Familien, Gattungen und Horden der Kafer von LATREILLE. Mag. Insektenk., **3**: 1-145.
- KIRSCH, T., 1865. Beiträge zur Käferfauna von Bogota. Berl. Entomol. Zeitschr., **9**: 40-104.
- LATREILLE, P.A., 1811. Insectes de l'Amérique Equinoxiale, recueillis pendant le voyage de MM. de HUMBOLDT et BONPLAND. Paris, 127-252, pl. XV-XXV.
- MAES, J.-M., STAINES, C. L. 1991. Catalogo de los *Chrysomelidae* (*Coleoptera*) de Nicaragua. Rev. Nicaraguense. Entomol., **18**: 1-53.
- MAULIK, S., 1916. On Cryptostome beetles in the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., **1916**: 567-589.
- MONROS, F., VIANA, M. J., 1947. Revisión sistemática de los *Hispidae* Argentinos (*Insecta, Coleop. Chrysomeloid.*). Anales Mus. Arg. Cien. Nat., **42**: 125-324 + 27 pl.
- OLIVIER, A. G., 1808. Entomologie, ou histoire naturelle des Insectes, avec leur caractères génériques et spécifiques, leur description, leur synonymie, et leur figure enluminée. Coléoptères, vol. VI. Paris, 613-1104 pp.
- PERTY, M., 1830-34. Delectus animalium articulatorum, quae in ilinere per Brasiliam annis 1817-1820 jussu et auspiciis Maximiliani Josephi Bavariae regis augustissimi peracto, collegerunt Dr. J. B. DE SPIX et Dr. C. F. Ph. DE MARTIUS; digessit, descripsit et pingenda curavit Dr. M. PERTY. Monachii, 4+44+222 pp.
- PIC, M., 1926. Nouveautés diverses. Mélanges exot. ent., **46**: 1-32.
- , 1928. Coléoptères exotiques en partie nouveaux. Echange., **44**: 4, 7-8, 10-11, 16.
- SEENO, T. N., WILCOX, J. A., 1982. Leaf beetle genera (*Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae*). Entomography, **1**: 1-221.
- SPAETH, F., 1905. Beschreibung neuer Cassididen nebst synonymischen Bemerkungen. V. Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **55**: 79-118.
- , 1907. Beschreibung neuer Cassididen nebst synonymischen Bemerkungen. VI. Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **57**: 137-166.
- , 1911. Beschreibung neuer Cassididen nebst synonymischen Bemerkungen. VIII. Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **61**: 239-277.

- , 1914 g. *Chrysomelidae*: 16. *Cassidinae*. In: W. JUNK, S. SCHENKLING, Coleopterorum Catalogus, Pars 62, Berlin, 182 pp.
- , 1915 c. Neue Cassidinen (*Coleoptera*). Stettin. Entomol. Ztg., **76**: 265-290.
- , 1917 b. Beitrage zur Kenntnis der süd- und zentralamerykanischen Cassidinen. Coleopt. Rundsch., **6**: 24-31.
- , 1919 c. Ueber die von Kirsch beschriebenen amerykanischen Cassidinen (*Col.*). Entomol. Mitt., **8**: 23-29.
- , 1922 a. Neue Cassidinen (*Coleoptera*) des tropischen Amerika aus meiner und der Sammlung des zoologisk Museum in Kristiania. Norsk Entomol. Tidsskr., **1**: 165-181.
- , 1928 a. Mitteilungen ueber die Cassidinen des Nationalmuseum in Prag. II. (*Col., Chrysomelidae*). Sbornik Entomol. Nar. Mus. Praze, **6**, 50: 29-47.
- , 1929 b. Die Gattung *Hemisphaerota* SPAETH (*Coleopt. Chrysom. Cassid.*). Koleopt. Rundsch., **15**: 111-131.
- , 1931 a. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schwedischen Entomologischen Reisen des Herrn Dr. A. ROMAN in Amazonas und Bahia 1914-15 und 1923-24. *Cassidinae* (Nachtrag). Entomol. Tidskr., **53**: 183-187.
- , 1932 b. Neue Cassidinen (*Col. Chrysom.*). Stettin. Entomol. Ztg., **93**: 182-204.
- , 1938 c. Die Gattung *Himatidium* FABR. (*Col. Cassidinae*). Rev. Entomol. Rio de Janeiro, **9**: 305-317.
- , 1942 b. *Cassidinae* (*Col. Chrysom.*). In: Beiträge zur Fauna Perus, **2**: 11-43.
- TENENBAUM, Sz., 1927. Wykaz chrząszczy z podrodziny *Cassidini* (*Coleoptera*) zebranych w Paranie - Verzeichnis der im Staate Parana (Brasilien) gesammelten *Cassidini* (*Coleoptera*). Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., **6**: 34-38.
- UHMANN, E. 1930. Neue Hispinen aus Costa Rica. Folia Zool. Hydrobiol., **2**: 135-144.
- WAGENER, B., 1877. *Cassididae*. Mitt. München. Ent. Ver., **1**: 49-79.
- , 1881. *Cassididae*. Mitt. München. Ent. Ver., **5**: 17-85.
- WEISE, J., 1904 c. Einige neue Cassidinen und Hispinen. Deutsche Entomol. Zeitschr., **1904**: 433-452.
- , 1905 c. *Stilpnaspis* nov. gen. Deutsche Entomol. Zeitschr., **1905**: 298.
- , 1910 d. Chrysomeliden und Coccinelliden. Verh. Naturforsch. Ver. Brünn, **48**: 26-53.
- , 1921. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der schwedischen entomologischen Reise des Herrn Dr. A. ROMAN in Amazonas 1914-1915. 6. *Chrysomelidae*. Arkiv F. Zool., 1921-1922, **14**: 1-205.
- WINDSOR, D.M., RILEY, E. G., STOCKWELL, H.P., 1992. An introduction to the biology and systematics of Panamanian Tortoise Beetles (*Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae*). In: D. QUINTERO, A. AIELLO, Insects of Panama and Mesoamerica, Selected studies. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford, New York, Tokyo, p. 372-391.